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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Second Attempt to Cross the River.

THRILLING DETAILS OF PLANS AND PROJECTS.

The Night Movement and the Storm that Defeated it.

THE MORALE OF THE ARMY.

The Winter Campaign Ended.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 23, 1863.

The second attempt on the part of the army of the Potomac to obtain possession of the southern bank of the Rappahannock as a base of operations against Richmond has been foiled. If the weather had continued favorable, we should have succeeded last Wednesday morning in successfully laying the pontoons some miles above Falmouth. We should have thrown a hundred thousand men over to the other side of the river. We should have surprised the enemy, for our preliminary feints and operations had succeeded in puzzling them and dividing their forces, and we were forty-eight hours ahead of them. We should have obtained possession of the fortified hights in the rear of Fredericksburg, and thus of the whole line of the Rappahannock River. It is even possible that we should have been able to push on, as was proposed, directly to the North Anna, and seized a base of operations against Richmond twenty miles nearer the rebel Capital. This is a large draft we are making on fortune, but it is not unreasonable. The plan was an excellent one. Every military man disapproved the mode of attack adopted last time. Every military man approved the mode of attack adopted this time. It is impossible to help feeling a certain spite at having success, due to us by labor and hope, thus snatched out of our fingers by some elfish fate.

It is now no secret that the point selected for crossing the Rappahannock was Bank's Ford, six miles above Falmouth, and from eight to ten miles removed from the ground occupied by the army. This point of passage was selected at the very last moment, and after every other available locality along the river, for a stretch of fifty miles, had been carefully examined.

The rebels, anticipating that we would, ere long, make another attempt to cross the river, and that when we did, it would be above or below Fredericksburg, had distributed a corps of observation and double lines of pickets, from the fords of the Upper Rappahannock, twenty-five miles above our position, to Port Royal, twenty-five miles below. They had also busily filled up the interval since the battle of Fredericksburg in fortifying every point available for crossing, by throwing up earthworks and digging rifle-pits.

Their experience at Fredericksburg had taught them all the use of these powerful auxiliaries in barring the passage of a river, and the amount of work they have done, in dotting a line fifty miles long with improvised field works, rifle-pits and abattis, is almost incredible.

They have been further assisted in guarding this line, by the knowledge that a crossing would hardly be attempted except near one of the fords or shallows of the river. Ordinary military prudence would dictate this on our part, for it would hardly do to put before the army, in case of the destruction of the pontoons, the frightful alternative of an impassable stream between them and retreat. Now, there are only some ten or a dozen of these fords, and it is obvious what an advantage this puts into the hands of the enemy, by limiting the number of points necessary to be guarded by them.

As the rebels had posted a heavy picket force at each of these points, there remained but one course—to make preparations as though for crossing at each of them, and so deceive the enemy as to our real intentions. It was quite impossible to make preparations at any one exclusive point with such secrecy that the rebels should not become aware of it; while their central position, distributed along the line of the railroad, and having beside an excellent plank road, would enable them rapidly to concentrate, meet and repel us.

This work was well done on our part, for it is now possible to speak of it. Every locality available for crossing was carefully examined. Elaborate preparations for forcing a passage even were made at various points along the river. New roads were cut through the forest to afford readier access to the fords—pontoons were sent to the vicinity, batteries were planted, rifle-pits were dug and cavalry demonstrations were made all along the line. The Chief of Artillery and Chief Engineer were indefatigable in their riding, surveying and scrutinizing.

The locality first actually chosen to make the crossing, and determined upon some three weeks ago, was Skinner's Neck, ten miles below Fredericksburg. Here the river makes a re-entering bend, forming a promontory a couple of miles in extent. The advantages of this position, enabling us to place gun boats on each side of the Neck, and plant batteries perfectly covering our crossing, are obvious enough. This point selected, urgent preparations were set on foot with a view to a crossing.

In the meantime, every rood of the river margin both above and below Fredericksburg, was surveyed with critical care. The result of this survey was the conviction that the fords some distance above, were on the whole, preferable to the point selected.

The reason of this will become apparent from one or two topographical considerations. Following the sinuosities of the Rappahannock is a ridge of hills varying from 100 to 250 feet in height. This terrace varies in distance from the river margin—in places coming down flush with it, and elsewhere running back for a maximum distance of a couple of miles. The interval between the river and the ridge is a perfectly level plain, over which the river at one time flowed, the ridge having in geological times, formed the bank of the river. It was this plain over which our troops had to pass, and which was so murderously swept by the rebel artillery on the occasion of the battle of Fredericksburg, especially on our left wing. It would be well this time to avoid such a slaughter-pen, and the position at Skinner's Neck was open to this cardinal objection.

Not so with the several positions on the Upper Rappahannock. At "United States Ford," "Banks' Ford," and elsewhere, the bluff runs down almost to the water's edge, whence there is an abrupt ascent up the height to the plateau on its top. Moreover, as the topographical configuration of our side of the river is a precise counterpart of the south side, it was easily to obtain excellent positions, within short range, for our artillery and we could thus hope to silence any batteries the rebels might bring to bear our passage. If then, we should succeed in laying the pontoons, it would simply be a matter of a rush up the heights under cover of the fire of our artillery, and a key position would be gained. It should further be added that the rebels had fortified far more below than they had above; and these considerations determined the choice of some of the fords of the Upper Rappahannock as the point of traverse.

United States Ford, ten miles above Fredericksburg, was selected as the point. Happily a far greater degree of secrecy than we had hitherto succeeded in preserving as to our projected movements was this time obtained. The pontoons, of which a large additional supply had been obtained in Washington were sent up by a back road and under cover of night—at the same time others were sent down the river to other points. Roads were cut to the various fords above; spots were cleared of their timber for positions for batteries—but precisely similar work was carried on at a half dozen other points.

The weather ever since the battle of Fredericksburg, with one or two brief exceptions, had been magnificent, and the roads were in excellent condition for military operations. All felt, however, that this season of grace, inviting to action, could not last; that a single night's rain would render the roads impracticable for the whole winter, and we could not help praying that the golden moments might be utilized. Would to heaven they had!

Although an encouraging degree of secrecy had been observed as to the projected movement, the active preliminary preparations going on—of which the rebels were made aware by their numerous spies on this side of the river—admonished them to be on the lookout here. The advance was determined for Tuesday, the 20th. On the Thursday previous the rebel pickets were sending up signal rockets all night, and the observations of our own signal corps showed that a division of rebel infantry had been moved up to the vicinity of the ford. Presently mounds of the red clay of the region, which began to become apparent through the glass, showed that the watchful enemy was at work throwing up rifle-pits.

On Monday, at 1 o'clock, the troops were set in motion, Hooker's command moving in column up by one road, Franklin's by another. It was a march of but ten or a dozen miles, and night saw them encamped in the woods, within convenient distance of the fords. The crossing was to have been attempted on Tuesday morning. Information brought by our spies and scouts from the other side of the river determined a day's delay, and, at the last moment, the plan was changed. Instead of attempting the crossing at United States Ford, Gen. Burnside resolved to make it at Banks' Ford—four miles below—and the movement was put off for another day. On Wednesday morning the crossing would take place. With the first gray dawn the pontoons would be laid under the direction of the corps of engineers, protected by our sharpshooters. It was presumed that a couple of hours would suffice to see this done, and four hours was considered enough for the crossing of the whole infantry force.

The crossing of a river, though in itself an operation belonging rather to tactics than to strategy, may yet be a cardinal point in a whole system of strategic movements. Our hope was that we should surprise the enemy at Banks' Ford. Hooker's and Franklin's grand divisions would then be thrown across the river, while at the same time one of Sumner's corps (the 2d) would make a feint with pontoons, &c., some miles below Fredericksburg. The key of the whole situation is the hills in the rear of Taylor's house, a mile back from the ford, and a mile and a half below it. If we should succeed in making the heights, and taking possession of this position, the game would be entirely in our own hands. The strong rebel position in the rear of Fredericksburg would thus be turned, and just as soon as this was effected, Gen. Sumner was to cross at the old place, directly opposite Fredericksburg, and attack the works in front. The reserve grand division of Gen. Sigel was assisting in guarding the line of the river and our lines of communication.

On Tuesday every preparation had been made. That day Gen. Burnside issued a general order, announcing that the army of the Potomac was "about to meet the enemy once more," and that "the auspicious moment had arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country." This order was read to the men that evening, and night found the infantry encamped in the woods within easy speaking distance. The positions for the batteries had all been selected. The batteries were at hand. The pontoons were within reach, a short distance back of the river.

We were sitting, the editor-in-chief of the *Times* and the present writer, in our tent at headquarters that evening, looking forward to a start on horseback for the scene of operations before daylight the following morning. About 9 o'clock a light ominous pattering was heard on the canvas roof. "It is rain!" was the exclamation, and, looking out from the tent, the heavens showed all the signs of a terrible storm. From that moment we felt that the winter campaign had ended.

It was a wild Walpurgis night, such as Goethe paints in the "Faust" while the demons held revel in the forest of the Brocken. All hopes that it would be a "mere shower" were presently blasted. It was evident we were in for a regular northeaster, and among the roughest of that rough type. Yet was there hard work done that fearful night. One hundred and fifty pieces of artillery were to be planted in the position selected for them by Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery—a man of rare energy and of a high order of professional skill. The pontoons, also, were drawn nearer towards the river, but it was dreadful work; the roads under the influence of the rain were becoming shocking; and by day daylight, when the boats should all have been on the banks, ready to slide down into the water, but fifteen had been gotten up—not enough for one bridge, and five were wanted!

The night operations had not escaped the attention of the rebels. Early in the morning a signal gun was fired opposite the ford, reminding one of that other signal signal gun fired by them on the morning of Thursday the 11th December, when we began laying the pontoon opposite Fredericksburg, and which was the token for the concentration of the whole force at that point. It was indispensable that we should secure all the advantages of a surprise; and though our intention was thus blown to their ears early on Wednesday morning, we were, nevertheless, forty-eight hours ahead of them, and with favorable conditions should have been able to carry our position before they could possibly concentrate.

Accordingly a desperate effort was made by the Commanding General to get ready the bridges. It was obvious, however, that, even if completed, it would be impossible for us, in the then condition of the ground, to get a single piece of artillery up the opposite declivity. It would be necessary to rely wholly upon the infantry—indeed, wholly on the bayonet. Happily, if the rebels should prove to be in strong force, the country is too thickly wooded to admit of much generalship, and it was hoped that our superior weight of metal would carry the day.

Early in the forenoon I rode up to the headquarters of Gens. Hooker and Franklin, about two miles from Banks' Ford. The night's rain had made deplorable havoc with the roads. The nature of the upper geologic deposits of this region affords unequaled elements for bad roads. The sand makes the soil pliable, the clay makes it sticky, and the two together form a road out of which, when it rains, the bottom drops, but which is at the same time so tenacious, that extrication from its clutch is all but impossible.

The utmost effort was put forth to get pontoons enough into position to construct a bridge or two. Double and triple teams of horses and mules were harnessed to each pontoon boat. It was in vain. Long powerful ropes were then attached to the teams, and 150 men were put to the task on each boat. The effort was but little more successful. They would founder through the mire for a few feet—the gang of Lilliputians with their huge-ribbed Gulliver—and then give up breathless. Night arrived, but the pontoons could not be got up. The rebels had discovered what was up, and the pickets on the opposite bank called over to ours that they "would come over to-morrow and help us build the bridge."

That night the troops again bivouacked in the same position in the woods they had held the night before. You can imagine it must have been a desperate experience—and yet not by any means as bad as might be supposed. The men were in the woods, which afforded them some shelter from the wind and rain, and gave them a comparatively dry bottom to sleep on. Many had brought their shelter tents; and making a flooring of spruce, hemlock or cedar boughs, and lighting huge camp-fires, they enjoyed themselves as well as the circumstance would permit. On the following morning a whisky ration, provided by the judicious forethought of Gen. Burnside, was on hand for them.

Thursday morning saw the light struggling through an opaque envelope of mist, and dawned upon another day of storm and rain. It was a curious sight presented by the army as we rode over the ground, miles in extent, occupied by it. One might fancy some new geologic cataclysm had overtaken the world; and that he saw around him the elemental wrecks left by another Deluge.

An indescribable chaos of pontoons, wagons and artillery encumbered the road down to the river—supply wagons upset by the roadside—artillery "stalled" in the mud—ammunition trains mired by the way. Horses and mules dropped down dead, exhausted with the effort to move their loads through the hideous medium. 150 dead animals, many of them buried in the liquid muck, were counted in the course of a morning's ride. And the muddle was still further increased by the bad arrangements, or rather the failure to execute the arrangements, that had been made. It was designed that Franklin's column should advance by one road and Hooker's by another. But by mistake, a portion of the troops of the left grand division debouched into the road assigned to the centre, and cutting in between two divisions of one of Hooker's corps, threw everything into confusion. In consequence, the woods and roads have for the past two days been filled with stragglers, though very many of them were involuntary stragglers, and were evidently honestly seeking to rejoin their regiments.

It was now no longer a question of how to go on; if it was a question how to get back. That night, (Thursday) the three days' cooked rations which the men had taken in their haversacks when starting, would give out and the other six day's provisions were in the supply trains, which stuck fast in the mud miles behind. Indeed, the rations had already, in many cases, given out, and boxes of hard crackers were brought up on mules or carried on men's shoulders. An order from Gen. Burnside to withdraw the forces to their old position, was momentarily expected. It did not come, but instead, another order stating that Gen. Burnside had "good reasons" for commanding the troops to hold their present position till to-day.

But whether we should move forward or backward, the first requisite obviously was to put the roads in such a condition as would admit of movement at all. Accordingly, all the available force was at [illegible] set to work corduroying the "rotten" roads and putting them into some kind of practical condition.

Early this morning the army was ordered back to its old camping ground, and about noon the infantry began to pass by these headquarters. The lads trudged along tired enough, but jolly withal, and disposed to be quite facetious over the "mud campaign," whose odd experiences will, doubtless, long form the theme of conversation around many a camp fire.

Thus ends an enterprise which had every human promise of success, but which has been baulked and brought to naught by causes which mortal ken could neither have foreseen nor prevented. The fatal part played by the elements needs no comment. *Whether this drawback might not have been overcome by vigorous effort and hearty co-operation on the part of the military leaders, is a question much mooted here. There are those who assert that, had it not been for the apathy of some in high places of military command, we might still have carried the day.* This question, however, is one more fit to be brought to another bar than that of these columns.

There is, however, another point on which I cannot forbear to say a word. One of your Washington telegrams, referring to the causes of the late failure, says, "The Quartermaster's Department, as usual, when an important movement is being executed, was behind with its supplies." I have not scrupled in this correspondence to use the privileges of criticism to its fullest extent, and can the reader say, therefore, that this is a total misapprehension. Abundant supplies were on hand, and there are at this moment more than six millions rations stored here in convenient depots. Our chief lack is not in the material, but the moral order. We do no fall for want of food or clothing, or ammunition or arms. The army was never so well supplied with all these things. No! The disease is of a more subtle nature. It is in the blood and brain. We want energy, capacity, faith devotion.

"'Tis life of which our veins are scant."

The only compensation left us in the failure of a movement, which, if made a week ago, would in all probability, have been successful, is that we did not succeed in making it at the present time. If the storm which has stopped us on the north side of the Rappahannock had embargoed us on the south side, what is to-day only a misfortune, might have been a great disaster. There has been no opportunity of testing how the men would behave on again meeting the enemy. This time they have been tried by enduring rather than acting. But I believe that, in spite of all the drawbacks, they would have behaved well. And certainly, if "they conquer who suffer," the behavior of the army of the Potomac, amid circumstances so discouraging, may be counted half a battle and a whole victory.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Jan. 27, 1863.

On the re-opening of the District Court this morning, Mr. Polk for the Tory negro hunters, continued his plea and spun it out until it was very thin at its conclusion.

Mr. Sibley, counsel for the prisoner, replied, and the case was then submitted. Judge Gray announced that he would make known his decision on Monday next, meanwhile Archie was released on his own recognizance, and returned to his labor on the farm of Mr. Brooks.

Entire confidence is entertained here that the decision of the Court will be what it ought to be.

As an evidence of the healthy loyal sentiments which prevail in Northern Iowa, it is stated that Dennis A. Mahoney had an appointment to make an anti-war speech in Independence, Buchanan County, recently, but while on his way to fill his appointment, was met by one of his partisans and advised that his reception might be of a character different from that they had expected, thereupon Mahoney left the cars at the next station, got on board the down train and returned to Dubuque with his treasonable speech undelivered.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27, 1863.

Little worthy of mention occurred in the Legislature to-day. In the Assembly, Mr. Sanborn, (Democrat) offered a resolution calling on the Governor for full copies of all correspondence between himself and the Federal authorities about drafting in this State. This resolution is likely to be tabled to-morrow.

A running debate, and a vote on one or two local bills developed considerable hostility to that species of legislation.

Major Stansbury, United States Military Superintendent for this State, directs all Wisconsin officers and soldiers announced to be exchanged, under War Department order No. 10, dated January, 10, which includes all captured from this State up to December 10th, to report to him here forthwith.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 27, 1863.

In the Legislature to-day a bill was introduced to provide for the establishment of an agricultural and mechanical college.

Mr. Keck's resolution against the enlargement and construction by Government of the Illinois Ship Canal, after a lengthy discussion, was adopted—ayes, 41; noes, 17.

FROM FRANKFORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 27, 1863.

Resolutions were offered in the Senate to-day containing a legal argument against the power recently exercised by the President, and stating that Kentucky will not support the doctrine contained in it, but urging that secession is not the remedy.

There is no report yet from the Committee on Federal Relations.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27, 1863.

The Buell Court of Inquiry reassembled here to-day. It is thought that the session will not last more than a week or two.

Major General McD. McCook left here to-day from Dayton on his way to the army of the Cumberland.

Reinforcements are hurrying forward to Rosecrans. Other particulars contraband.

FROM THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26, 1863.

A joint Convention of the two Houses is to be held on Wednesday, for the election of State Printer. The Republican caucus, to be held on Tuesday evening, will virtually decide the question.

Mr. Daly introduced into the Senate a bill repealing the act providing for the collection and publication of statistics.

Mr. Heaton presented a petition from citizens of St. Anthony, praying for the restoration of the office of State Superintendent of Common Schools.

Mr. Ottman introduced a bill donating to the several counties the delinquent taxes prior to 1859, for road purposes.

Mr. Baldwin introduced a bill to enable the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company to construct a branch road to Lake Superior, which was read the first and second times and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads.

The Senate adjourned until Monday, 12 m.

The house was occupied most of the day in the reading of bills. Some debate occurred on the bill introduced by Mr. Huey to allow pay to the volunteers in the Indian war. The bill to allow conveyances heretofore made with only one subscribing witness to be recorded, was read the third time and passed. The Senate bill for an act regulating divorces, was read the third time and passed; also the Senate memorial for the establishment of a daily through mail route from St. Peter via New Ulm to Fort Ridgely.

The House adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Thus far the business of the Legislature has progressed slowly, awaiting the publication of the Department Reports, and the reports of the Standing Committees.

The prospect now is, that the session will be protracted through the full period of sixty days. Some of the members are becoming impatient, and talk of introducing a bill limiting the session of the Legislature to forty days.

The proposed amendment to the tax law for the benefit of the citizens of Ramsey county, contemplates the sale to be made in accordance with the reduction proposed, and not for the amount of the original taxes. This alleviates the main objection to the passage of the bill.

The War in North Carolina.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—We have advices from Newbern to Tuesday, 20th. No mail had then left for the North for two weeks, but one was about leaving for New York.

The main expedition, of which so much has been said, had not started, but a land force was sent forward on Saturday, the 17th, towards the railroad, which encountered 1,300 rebels at Pollocksville, drove them from the town and took possession. Some of the New York cavalry were wounded.

The general health of the troops is good.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The steamer Terry, from Newbern 20th and Hatteras 25th, has arrived. She reports that three gunboats and a number of transports, under Gen. Foster, sailed on the 24th. Another expedition follows immediately.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. Hooker's Initial Order.

Weather Matters, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 27, 1863.

The following has just been published to the army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned has assumed command of the army of the Potomac.

He enters upon the discharge of the duties imposed by this trust, with a just appreciation of their responsibility. Since the formation of this army, he has been identified with its history. He has shared with you its glories and reverses, with no other desire than that these relations might remain unchanged until its destiny should be accomplished. In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud, and with the blessing of God we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause.

To secure these ends your commander will require the cheerful and zealous co-operation of every officer and soldier in this army. In equipment, intelligence and valor the enemy is our inferior. Let us never hesitate to give him battle whenever we can find him.

The undersigned only gives expression to the feelings of this army when he conveys to our late commander, Major General Burnside, the most cordial good wishes for his future.

My staff will be announced as soon as organized.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOOKER, Maj. Gen. Com'g Army of Potomac.

The only movement to-day is a change of locality for headquarters.

Rain is falling; wind southwest; temperature mild.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1863.

Minister Cameron will soon resign, and C. M. Clay will return to Russia—a promise that he should do so, when Cameron resigned, having been made by the President months ago. Mr. Cameron asked the War Department to-day to assign him to the command of an African brigade. He will give his testimony before the Corruption Investigating Committee at Harrisburg to-morrow, and it is said will pronounce Boyer's twenty-five thousand dollar story an unmitigated falsehood.

Gen. Hooker has named Gen. Butterfield for his chief of staff.

Mr. Conway's speech in the House to-day, denouncing Mr. Lincoln and prophesying the success of the pro-slavery Democracy at the next Presidential election, was an effort of remarkable power and force, and commands universal attention, members from all parts of the House clustering around him. It took the broadest radical anti-slavery grounds, and was merciless in exposing the short-comings of the Administration.

The fact that Lovejoy objected to allowing him extra time to finish his speech, is a good indication of the feeling the Republicans as a party entertained as to the policy of saying such a thing, or as to the tendency of his teachings. The speech, however, will challenge general attention as a production of remarkable vigor. The three marked points of the speech were: Conquest impossible; compromise undesirable; separation inevitable.

Mr. Shellabarger of Ohio made an eloquent speech on the general relations of the Republican and Democratic parties to the war and the crisis. It has stirred up Peace Democrats, like Allen of Illinois and Vallandigham, dreadfully. It is regarded as one of the strongest defenses of the Republican party yet made this session.

An important result of the visit of the Massachusetts delegation has become public to-day. Gov. Andrews, it has to-day become public, has received permission to raise negro troops in Massachusetts, and muster them regularly into the United States service. An order to this effect has already been issued.

Col. Cross of the 5th New Hampshire regiment, formerly of the Cincinnati press, who was severely wounded at Fredericksburg, has sufficiently recovered to be on his way back to the army.

The charge of bribery against Cameron is to be investigated in the Senate.

Mr. Wyckliffe undertook to-day to relieve himself from the odium of having had a rebel paroled prisoner on the floor of the House, as recently stated in these dispatches, by making a question of privilege, explaining that he only saw the rebel a few moments, and didn't at first know that he was a rebel. He attempted no denial of the statements in these dispatches, though he did quote something some other paper had said about them, and denied that very lustily. He explained that the rebel officer wanted to borrow money of him, but didn't explain how it came that the rebel should think him a suitable person to request a loan from.

C. A. Wolcott of Ohio late Assistant Secretary of War, and formerly Attorney General of Ohio, is lying very ill in New York, and his friends begin to despair of his recovery.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1863.

Generals Hooker, Burnside, Sumner and Franklin are all in town. Hooker is understood to be in consultation with the President and the War Department as to future movements.

Gen. Burnside recently detailed Gen. Stone as Chief of a court-martial. The court met yesterday, with Stone as President. As soon as Stanton heard of it he sent orders immediately relieving Stone and assigning another man to that duty.

Senator Wilson introduced a bill to-day, by which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to contract, on suitable terms, with Governors of States which provide for paying the wages or allotments of her volunteers or militia in the United States service, for their reimbursement with six per cent. interest.

Senator Howard introduced a bill to-day, fixing the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts in the Seventh Circuit, as follows: At Cleveland for the Northern District, on the first Tuesday of January, May and September; at Cincinnati, for the Southern District, on the first Tuesday of February, April and October; at Detroit, for the District of Michigan, on the first Tuesday in June, November and March.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1863.

Another trial of Stafford's projectile has been had, with remarkable success. A target like the side of the Warrior was pierced, and the shell exploded inside.

The Senate has directed the Committee on Printing, to-day, to inquire whether any official correspondence has been published in any newspaper and paid for as an advertisement, and if so, what it was. The report that the *National Intelligencer* was paid for the recent publication of rebel correspondence is supposed to be the source of this resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—From some comments in the papers it is proper to mention that the gunboat Slidell, reported as having surrendered to the rebels, did not belong to the navy, and there is no such officer as Van Dorn connected with it.

The new General-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac arrived in town this morning, and was in consultation with the President and Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A board of officers has been called to meet here to consider the improvement in pontoons and their transportation.

Judge Crawford, of the Criminal Court died to-day.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 27, 1863.

M. Y. Johnson of Galena, late a prisoner in Fort LaFayette, presented a rampant secession memorial, setting forth his alleged grievances in being arrested and incarcerated. It abuses the Federal Government. He seeks redress at the hands of the Legislature. The memorial upon the motion of Mr. Green of Massac, was referred to a special committee.

The Senate Committee reported upon the case of Judge Isaac G. Wilson, of the Kane Circuit. They are in favor of laying the petition for his removal from the bench upon the table. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Custodian bill, heretofore passed by the House, passed the Senate unanimously. It repeals the law appointing a custodian for Cook county.

Two thousand secesh prisoners are to be sent here from Missouri by Gen. Curtis. Gen. Wright of Cincinnati is to send the necessary guard for them.

We have secessionists enough in this vicinity out of prison already. The loyal people do not want the prisoners here.

The bill appointing three Military Board of Commissioners has been made the special order in the House for to-morrow. It is expected that the Democracy will insist upon forcing through this unconstitutional measure.

Johnson and Sheean, the late political prisoners, are to speak at the Hall of Representatives to-night. It will no doubt be a regular Copperhead pow-wow.

On the question of printing the Governor's message in the House to-day, very bitter secession speeches were made. It was unanimously resolved at last to print 5,000 copies.

Simon Hirschbuck of Chicago has been appointed on the Governor's staff, with the rank of Colonel.

A bill was passed in the House to prevent enlistments in this State for other States, and to punish frauds.

A bill was passed authorizing Cook County to borrow money.

Judge Champlin of Ottawa was seen to leave the sleeping car last night, near El Paso, and stand on the platform. Shortly after, he was missed, and has not been found. Part of his clothing was left in the car.

9 O'CLOCK, P. M.—The Copperhead pow-wow; is now going on. There is not much of a crowd, and no enthusiasm.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 27, 1863.

Admiral Porter has sent up eighteen female contrabands, taken upon the fleet recently at Arkansas Post. They are at present safely housed upon a wharf boat.

Gen. N. B. Buford is here, having orders to report at Cairo for duty. It is not yet disclosed what position he will occupy.

No boat has arrived from Memphis to-day, and news is scarce in consequence. Captain Chas. C. Cameron, of the 9th Illinois cavalry, passed up yesterday, as bearer of dispatches from Gen. McClernand, to St. Louis.

The 3d Minnesota regiment, Col. C. W. Griggs, arrived here to-day safe and sound, and all in good spirits. They go into camp here for the present.

CAIRO, Jan. 27.—Lieut. R. H. Kerr, company B, 7th Kansas cavalry, was reported in Washington dispatches, in November last, as having been dismissed from service for intemperance and carelessness in discharge of duty. This is undoubtedly a mistake, as he is yet in command of his company, and neither his Colonel nor Gen. Grant know anything of the discharge. Those who know him, report him as an able young officer.

Gen. Buford has been ordered to Cairo, for what purpose has not transpired. It is thought he will take command of the district of Columbus, the headquarters being removed to this place.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27, 1863.

The session of the Legislature is about one-third through, and only two bills have as yet been presented to the Governor for his approval. Most of the time of both branches has been taken up by parties denouncing the State and Federal administrations, the President's Proclamation, war, &c.

Another series of resolutions opposing the war, favoring an armistice and national convention were introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wolfe, of Harrison.

Several gentlemen felt much grieved at the proceedings and resolutions of the meeting of Indiana officers in Rosecrans' army, and abused them terribly. If it had been known that General Rosecrans fully and heartily endorsed the action of these officers, I suppose he would have shared their denunciations.

The House appointed a committee of three gasconading nonentities, Packard, Brown and Hannah, to answer the Governor's communication relative to his message.

Another immense Union meeting was held in the Music Hall last night. Speeches were made by Hon. C. B. Smith, Gov. Morton, and Col. R. N. Hudson. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Several of the counterfeiters recently arrested in this city, have been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

FROM EVANSVILLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 27, 1863.

The steamer Horizon arrived here to-day with 300 wounded rebel prisoners. They were sent to Camp Morton. The fleet, just passed up from Nashville, reports being fired upon several times by the rebels, on the Cumberland River—at one place by 300 rebels with three heavy guns, but these were dispersed by the gunboats St. Clair and Brilliant. A number of the steamers bear marks of rebel musketry.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The French Emperor on Mediation in American Affairs.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Saxonia has arrived, from Southampton, 14th.

It is rumored that Napoleon had renewed his proposal for joint mediation in American affairs. The London *Observer* says no such offer has been made to England. The Emperor distinctly intimated to Mr. Dayton his refusal to submit any proposition.

At the opening of the Chambers, the Emperor said: "The condition of France would be flourishing if the American war had not dried up one of the most fruitful sources of our industry. I have attempted to send beyond the Atlantic advice inspired by sincere sympathy, but the great maritime powers, not thinking it advisable to act as yet, I am obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity an offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood and prevent the exhaustion of America, whose future cannot be looked upon with indifference.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

NEW YORK, Jan 27.—The New Orleans *Delta* of the 16th contains the following letter:

BERWICK BAY, LA., Jan. 15.

I have just learned the particulars of an affair of some importance which took place yesterday. Early in the day Commodore Buchanan went up the Teche River with the Calhoun, until he came to the obstructions placed in the channel by the rebels. At this point, unluckily, the gunboat got aground. Commodore Buchanan, however, it is said, went forward some distance, and was shot through the head from one of the rifle pits near by. A man named Whitehurst, also belonging to the Calhoun, was killed at the same time. Col. Thomas, of the 8th Vermont, hearing the firing, ordered his regiment to charge the pit, which resulted in the capture of thirty rebels, and in the dispersion of the rest. I have been told that six rebels were killed. I learn on good authority that the Captain of the rebel gunboat Tallen was killed, and it was also reported that the gunboat was captured.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 27.—The steamer Oregon arrived from Mazatlan on the 17th. Great activity prevailed in the mining operations of Sonora and Sinaloa. Very superior machinery is being erected at several silver mines. The French fleet is daily expected at Mazatlan. Three thousand soldiers are there, who would retire to a safe distance inland and make a stand should the French occupy the city, which is defenceless against a bombardment.

From Gen. Hunter's Command.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The steamer Arago, from Hilton Head 24th, has arrived. Gen. Braman and staff are passengers.

The battery Montauk and others left Hilton Head on the 24th.

Maj. Gen. Hunter had arrived out and taken command of the Department.

The rebel ram Atlanta now lies in full view of our blockading fleet in Ossibaw Sound.

From the Coast Blockade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A letter from Key West states that the British neutral blockade runner, Antonica, with a cargo of powder from England, was captured by the United States steamer Pocahontas off Mobile.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

OUR IRON-CLADS ARRIVED OUT.

How They Behaved at Sea.

BAD SCARE AT CHARLESTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1863.

The iron-clads Passaic and Montauk, with other vessels, have safely arrived at their destination. The Passaic made the Port Royal light boat in forty hours from Beaufort, N. C. She behaved well, and was thoroughly tested in a gale. Capt Rogers, of the iron-clad Weehawken, in a private letter, says that he stood on the top of the turret in the midst of the storm they encountered, and was delighted to see how she behaved.

News from Charleston indicates that neither the rebels nor impartial observers have confidence in the ability of Beauregard's, fortifications to beat off the iron-clads.

The inhabitants, expecting the city to be burned, have carried off everything portable, including the doors of their houses.

NEWBERN, Jan. 30, via FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 26.—From Southern papers, it appears there has been great consternation in the interior, by the reported concentration of Federal troops in this Department.

It has been ascertained that 75,000 rebel troops have been sent to North Carolina from the Rappahannock, and their force has been withdrawn thence for the Southwest. The rebels believe that the army of the Potomac is completely demoralized and on the eve of mutiny; hence, their withdrawal of troops to these points.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The steamer Northern Light, from New Orleans 17th, has arrived. Her news was anticipated by the Mary Boardman last evening.

Gen. Banks had issued orders assessing rebels to support the poor, disposing of confiscated estates, &c., and allowing produce to be sold in open market by well disposed persons, and requiring all registered enemies to take the oath of allegiance. Also that all insults to soldiers will be punished.

It was reported at Key West, on the 22d, that the rebel pirate Oveto had escaped from Mobile, and captured and burned a Boston brig off the Tortugas on the 17th.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1863.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD of Mich. introduced a bill relative to the time of holding Circuit and Distict Courts of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. POMEROY of Kansas introduced a bill supplementary to the act to provide for the better organization of the military establishment of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. introduced a bill to authorize contracts to be made in such States as may advance pay and allotment to volunteers and militia in the service of the United States. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. BROWNING of Ill. offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Military Committee inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to offer the volunteers now in the service such bounty as he may deem necessary to secure their re-enlistment; also into the expediency of authorizing the President to offer such bounty for the re-enlistment of such volunteers for one year or a longer time; also into the expediency of providing by law for three months' volunteers, either by enlistment or draft.

Mr. LATHAM of Cal. moved to take up the resolution calling for the record of the Fitz John Porter court martial.

Mr. HALE of N. H. objected. He thought it was a bad practice for the Senate to make itself a court of errors to go over these courts martial.

Mr. HOWARD of Mich. hoped the resolution would be adopted. He thought the record ought to go to the country, and be read by every one.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Maine said he was rather in favor of having the record printed and go to the country, but the record had been printed. He had received a copy, and read it. He believed that the result arrived at was amply justified by the facts, and no other result could have been reached in any court. But the record was very voluminous; it would create a vast expense under the present circumstances, and, as it was already printed, he did not think it best to adopt the resolution. The motion was disagreed to—yeas 18; nays 27.

Mr. LANE of Kansas called up the bill to provide for the removal of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota. The bill was passed.

A message was received from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State and the documents concerning the capture of British vessels sailing from one port to another, having on board goods contraband of war.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill for the indemnification of the President for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. DAVIS spoke at length, characterizing the proclamation of the President as the most extraordinary document ever issued, claiming that the President had no power to do anything of the kind, and such acts were palpable violations of the Constitution and laws of the United States. The President might as well have issued a proclamation to suspend the Constitution itself. Mr. Lincoln has fairly shouldered the abolition policy, but the people have declared, in thunder tones, that the Constitution shall not be destroyed.

Mr. HARRIS of N. Y. moved to amend, so as to make the provisions of the bill apply to criminal as well as civil cases.

Mr. POWELL of Conn. said the object of the whole bill was to prevent persons who have been injured by the myrmidons of power from any relief in the courts, but the people would treat with scorn the wickedness of this administration. No upright people could do otherwise.

Mr. DOOLITTLE of Wis. said he had listened to hundreds of speeches of the Senator from Kentucky, and the whole burden of them had been in denunciation of the Administration, which was struggling to put down the rebellion, but he never heard one word in condemnation of those men who were dripping with the blood of their country, men who are stained with perjury, corruption and treason, who were his associates; but from day to day he denounces the President of the United States, aspersing his, Lincoln's, motives. The present administration bears upon its shoulders a responsibility never borne since the days of Washington, and the responsibility has been borne with a single purpose to preserve the Constitution and to live up to the oaths taken to protect and defend. As to the question of the power to suspend the habeas corpus, there is an honest difference of opinion about it, and the President of the United States than whom a more honest and patriotic man does not live he believed, he was acting under the Constitution in suspending the writ, and the Senators from Kentucky and others, spend most of their time in denouncing and trying to break down the Administration, but never say a word against the rebels who are trying to overthrow the Government. He had listened to this kind of talk until he was tired.

Mr. POWELL replied, saying that he had said that those who went into the rebellion were doing wrong. He felt it his duty to denounce all violations of the Constitution.

Mr. COLLAMER said this bill simply provides for the transfer of these cases to the United States. If there were constitutional questions to be discussed, it was proper that such cases should be transferred to the United States courts.

After further discussion, the amendment of the House was agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY of Del. made a long speech, in the course of which he was called to order several times. Finally, when censuring the course of the President, calling him an imbecile, and calling him by name,

The VICE PRESIDENT called him to order, and requested the Senator to take his seat.

Mr. SAULSBURY continuing,

The VICE PRESIDENT said if the Senator did not take his seat, he should order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him in charge.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Then the voice of freedom is not allowed in the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT—The Sergeant-at-Arms will take the Senator in custody.

Mr. Saulsbury was thereupon taken out of the Senate, displaying a revolver, which he took from his coat pocket. After a short time, he came into the Senate again, and began to speak.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called him to order on the ground that he had been called to order for contempt of the Senate, and could not be allowed to go on without leave of the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Does the Senator from Wisconsin say that I am in the contempt of any honorable man?

The CHAIR—The Senator from Delaware will take his seat, as he is out of order.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Just as I please, or otherwise. [Cries of order.]

The CHAIR—The Senator will take his seat, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will take him in custody.

After further discussion, Mr. Saulsbury attempted to speak.

The CHAIR—The Senator will take his seat.

Mr. SAULSBURY—No, sir.

Mr. SUMNER rose to a point of order, that the Senator from Delaware had been committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and he saw him on the floor.

The CHAIR said the Senator was in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and if he made further disturbance would be removed from the Senate. Mr. Saulsbury took his seat, shaking his fist and swearing at the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Sumner.

HOUSE.

The House considered the Senate bill providing for the pay of certain persons over forty years of age, who entered the military service.

Mr. HOLMAN of Ind. offered an amendment to increase the pay of soldiers two dollars per month, and pay those who are honorably discharged before the expiration of their service, a proportionate amount of the bounty.

During the discussion, the justice of such legislation was urged, while, on the opposite side, it was contended that if the soldiers were wounded they received hospital attentions, besides being placed on the pension roll. In addition to this, many of them had State bounties, and it was necessary to pay debts already contracted before incurring additional obligations. The bill was recommitted to the Military Committee.

Mr. WICKLIFFE of Ky. rose to a question of privilege. He had been charged with being instrumental in violating the rules of this House. He explained that in consequence of his crippled condition, the doorkeepers had been in the habit of inviting into the hall persons wishing to see him. The other day he received a card signed by a man named Garnett. The business was unpleasant to him. Garnett wanted to borrow money, and he had none to lend, and therefore he soon dismissed him. [Laughter.] This statement was written to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, by the clerk to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The gentleman from Ohio (Vallandigham) in the same article was said to have shown Garnett, a paroled rebel officer, around the hall after he (Wickliffe) had been deprived of his Confederate companion. He thought that the writer of that letter ought to be expelled from the Committee.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio disclaimed all knowledge of Garnett, and characterized the statement as unqualifiedly false, without a shadow of foundation.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the deficiency bill. Messrs. Conway and Shellabarger spoke at length.

The Committee rose, when Mr. STEVENS of Pa. offered a substitute for the bill heretofore offered by him authorizing President Lincoln to enroll, arm and equip in the land and naval service such number of volunteers of African descent as he may deem useful to suppress the present rebellion, and for such term as he may prescribe, not exceeding seven years.

A long debate ensued on the bill.

Mr. HICKMAN offered a substitute authorizing the President to raise, not exceeding 300 regiments of persons of African descent, or colored persons, to be confirmed and equipped as he may direct, for the term of seven years, unless sooner discharged. The substitute also proposes to establish a line of steamers for the deportation of freed persons of color to Siberia.

Adjourned.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Local and traveling Agents to sell goods by sample. Address T. S. BAKER, Box 2229. We have a lady's Riding Pony for sale, cheap for cash. ja28-a591-1t

WANTED—To Rent in a good business location, a store that would be suitable for millinery and fancy goods, or one that has been occupied for such business, the stock and fixtures would be bought for cash. Any one having such a store between now and the 1st of February will please address "Mrs. K." Post Office. ja28-a586-1t

WANTED—An enterprising party with some capital, as Local Agent in Chicago for the best Sewing Machine yet invented. The machine is thoroughly established and extensively sold in the East. This is a rare opportunity to secure a paying business. Apply for two days, between 4 and 5 P. M., at 98 Lake street, or address P. O. Box 738. ja28-a515-1t

WANTED.—To rent between the 1st and 15th of February, a house on the North Side, east of Clark street. Address, for three days, "HOUSE," Tribune Office, stating number of rooms and rent per month. ja28-a514-3t

WANTED— Two Good 7-Octave Pianos. And $400 in cash in exchange for a stock of Fresh Groceries just purchased and still in the original packages; or will exchange one-half of the stock for one Piano and $200. Address "Grocer," Box 1634. ja28-a521-1t

LOST—A Masonic Pin belonging to Homer H. Kidder, was dropped from a window of Bryant & Stratton's College. The square, compass and G were inserted in black enamel, and encircled by a plain gold ring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 101 Clark street. ja28-a512-1t

TO INEBRIATES.—Having experienced the ruinous effects of hard drinking, I would say to all such who have become so habituated to the use of ardent spirits, that I have found an Infallible Remedy that I will warrant that ardent spirits will forever after be disgusting to the taste of such individuals, and be a perfect cure, which I will make known to any one by sending one dollar to me, at Fort Wayne, Ind. CYRUS CROCKER, Box 365. ja28-a493-3t

WANTED—A purchaser for a first class Manufacturing Business, with a capital from $2,000 to $3,000. Address Post Office Box 3490. ja28-a436-1w

NOTICE—Madam Andrews, Independent Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 220 Madison street, between Wells and Market. Clairvoyant examinations $1. She also tells the past, present and future. Terms—50 cents. Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. ja28-a496-1w

PERSONAL—An Officer who has been wounded, and an inmate of one of the military hospitals in this city, is desirous of meeting with some patriotic friend who will assist him in getting into business. The advertiser is twenty-three years of age, of good education and pleasing address. Address "Lieutenant A B C," care of Post Office Box 2742. ja28-a501-3t

FURNITURE WANTED—A full set of nice Chamber Furniture, with Carpet for room 16 by 17 feet, for which a reasonable price in cash will be paid. Address "J D," Post Office Box 2147. ja28-a504-3t

TO RENT—Two good rooms. Inquire at 398, North Dearborn street, near Chicago Avenue. ja28-a503-1t

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—Wanted to purchase immediately, a good dwelling house and lot, cheap at $1,000 to $3,000. House must be brick, or brick and stone, with all modern conveniences; lot full depth; front not less than 50 feet; location South Side, East of State street and North of Commerce street. Payments can be made to suit seller. Address "F H W," Post Office Drawer 6032, giving location and prices. ja28-a509-5t-net

MAKE YOUR OWN SUGAR. A few bushels of the "Otaheita" Sugar-Cane Seed, FROM SCHUYLER COUNTY ILLINOIS, are now for sale by HOOKER & JONES, 107 Lake street, and by EMERY BROS., 204 Lake street, Chicago, at $1.00 per quart. This Cane (said to be a variety of the Imphee) is richer in the saccharine matter than any other, and it never fails to make a good article of Sugar, specimens of which may be seen at the store of Jones & Hooker. ja28-a510-2t wit

BOARDING.—A desirable suit and single room, with board, can be obtained by applying at 45 Harrison street, two doors west of Wabash avenue. ja28-a525-3t

TO LET—A Store, well located on South Clark street. Counters, shelving and show-cases for sale. Address "L," P. O. Box 312. ja28-a511-1t

FOR SALE—Improved Real Estate in Chicago, that will pay fifteen per cent. net on the purchase money of $4,000 cash. Must be sold soon. Room 21, No. 122 Clark street. ja28-a531-3t

LOST—A Draft for the sum of Seventeen Dollars, drawn by A. I. Matthews, on Smith & Dwyer, of Chicago, and payable to the order of B. Mann. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as payment thereon has been stopped. [ja28-a515-1t] B. MANN.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.—A large stock of Ladies' Skates closing out at Chicago Skate Works, No. 74 Custom House Place. ja28-a523-1t

FOR SALE—The Lease, Fixtures, and Furniture of a Dining Saloon, 122 Dearborn Street. Apply on the premises. ja28-a520-3t

FOR SALE—100 by 181 feet on Division street, east of Wolcott south front. J. L. LEE, 32 Clark street. ja28-a506-1t

FOR SALE—A Canal Boat. Apply to NOSTON & CO., 144 South Water street. ja28-a507-1t

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In the drawing of Jan. 24, 1863, No. 19,473 drew $100,000; [illegible] Being the five capital prizes. A premium of 20 per cent paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons, American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y. ja28-a518-1w

A RARE CHANCE—The subscriber has for sale a large piece of Land in the South Division, within the city limits, which will be sold at a bargain for cash and very short time. [illegible] GEO. W. HIGGINSON, southeast corner South Water and Clark streets, No. 1 Wheeler's Block, up stairs. ja28-a500-3w

TO RENT—With or without furniture, dwelling at South Halsted street between Washington and Madison, containing seven rooms, four closets and pantry. Possession given immediately. Inquire at the house. ja28-a513-3t

NOTICE—To creditors of Henry HOWLAND & Co. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss. Superior Court of Chicago in Chancery. Henry Doty vs. Henry Howland, David F. Chase, Roswell Carter, John Owens, William Peter, Hugh Maher, the Mechanics' Savings Loan and Trust Company, [illegible] IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated Chicago, January 26th, 1863. ja28-a516-1t

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LOANS on Real Estate security in this city, for a term of years, At Low Rates of Interest. L. D. OLMSTED & CO. ja28-a536-6t Corner Lake and LaSalle streets.

BOARD OF TRADE NOTICE. Subscriptions to the Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of the City of Chicago, for the year 1862. [illegible] SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

SKATING. WASHINGTON SKATING PARK, OPEN TO-DAY. BEAUTIFUL ICE. Randolph Street Cars Land You at the Door. Strangers and the holders of tickets in other Parks can obtain SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS, AT THE Sherman, Tremont, and Briggs Houses, And at the Tribune Office, 51 Clark St. ja28-a502-1t

JOHN GRAY, DEALER IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. Nos. 15 Fulton and 202 Front Streets, New York. ja28-a508-6t

BANKING HOUSE OF JAMES BOYD, 38 CLARK Street. American Gold, Demand Notes and all Kinds of Bonds, Stocks and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought at the New York STOCK BOARD by Telegraph, charging BUT ONE COMMISSION. Advances made upon GOLD, STOCKS AND SECURITIES ON CALL. NEW YORK SIGHT DRAFTS Bought and Sold in Sums to Suit. Draws on KETCHUM, SON & Co., N. Y. ja28-a507-8t-net

LECTURE. REV. J. DIXON, D. D., Will deliver his LECTURE on REV. C. H. SPURGEON, OF LONDON, In the NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner Ohio and Dearborn streets, Thursday Evening, Jan. 29th, 1863. ADMISSION TWENTY FIVE CENTS. ja28-a529-2t

NEW FIRM. BLISS & SHARP, APOTHECARIES AND CHEMISTS, 144 LAKE STREET, SUCCESSORS TO J. H. REED & CO. In their Retail Department. Would invite attention to the following Goods, which are the very best: WORK BOXES, CARD CASES, MATCH BOXES, TAPER STANDS, TOILETT SETTS, PUFF BOXES, FLESH GLOVES, BATH GLOVES, BATH PADS, NIGHT TAPERS, NIGHT MORTARS, BRUSH BROOMS, FEATHER DUSTERS, SPERM CANDLES, WAX CANDLES, TRIPOLI, SILVER SOAP, THERMOMETERS, CHAMOIS SKINS, SACHET POWDER, CIGAR CASES, CLARET WINES, CATAWBA WINES, INFANT SPONGES, BATHING SPONGES, CARRIAGE SPONGES, ARNOLD'S INK, EVAPORATING DISHES, HARD RUBBER SYRINGES, ELASTIC SYRINGES, KNEE CAPS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, MAGNETIC MACHINES, DYE COLORS, RUBIN'S SOAPS, JOCKEY CLUB SOAP, SUN FLOWER SOAP, MARSH MALLOW SOAP, FLOATING SOAP, LOW & SON'S SOAPS, FARINA COLOGNE, LAVADER WATER, PURE DRUGS AND FAMILY MEDICINES. 144 Lake Street. ja28-a533-1t

AMERICAN GOLD Wanted at New York rates. American Silver, Foreign Coin, DEMAND TREASURY NOTES, AND CANADA CURRENCY, Purchased above the market rates. LEGAL TENDER NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD. LAND WARRANTS Purchased at an advance on other markets. E. W. MORSE, Agent. 25 Clark street, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. [illegible] TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. 63 Lake street, Chicago.

TO GROCERS.—1000 sacks LIVERPOOL BLOWN SALT. A superior article for Dairy use. For sale in lots to suit by PARKER, [illegible] & CO.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1863.

HISTORICAL EXAMPLES.

In spite of the confident predictions and disloyal efforts of a considerable minority of our population, the war will go on; and we believe its end will be a glorious triumph of the Union arms and Union cause. No people, free or otherwise, ever went through the experience in which this Republic is now engaged without developing opposition at home, which at times was a bar to their warlike endeavors. There is in the chances and accidents of war, in the frightful cost of a few campaigns, in the necessary and inevitable sacrifice of human life, that which forbids unanimity. The discouragement induced by defeat, the levy of heavy taxes, the frequent calls for recruits to fill up the broken and shattered ranks in which battle and disease have done their work, and, what is not less, the desperate partisanship of politicians which seizes upon national misfortune as the ladder by which to attain private advantage, are so many reasons why the patriotic fervor in which nearly all wars begin, dwindles down into, first, indifference, then discontent, and, finally, opposition. And history is full of the political struggles in the hearts of nations, that have attended the greatest and most glorious and beneficent of their war-like operations. The whole of the French Revolution—that greatest of human events since the Reformation—was a never ending struggle between factions within the Republic, as well as between the national armies and the invading foe. Between 1789 and 1800—in the throes of that agony of which the greatest of modern empires was born—the whole world looked for the dissolution of French society, and the return of its elements to their original form. But the inborn love of liberty which gives men patience under trial, and courage in the face of danger, was an element of cohesion which faction could not destroy; and to-day the French people, not yet free but on the high-road to constitutional liberty, have abundant cause to thank the men to whose endurance and steadfastness they owe their deliverance from the thraldom of the Middle ages. Their sons will renew the struggle again, and with wider and happier results.

England furnishes an example of popular discontent and partisan endeavor in every war that she has waged in modern times. Commencing back as far as the days of Gustavus Adolphus, and concluding the review with the struggle in the Crimea, we see that, times almost without number, internal revolution, as the effect of domestic opposition, threatened to accomplish what her enemies could never effect. In the wars of Napoleon, this discontent was so general that it included a large minority of the people of the Kingdom. It broke out into popular disturbances, it vociferated loudly in Parliament, and was found even in the Cabinet Council, and at the head of the armies. As the result of impressment, of a debased currency, of ruined public and private credit, of commerce and manufactures cut up by the roots, and of disaster upon disaster in the field, it portended nothing less than the surrender of all Europe to the Bonaparte family, and the extinction of English independence. Happily enough for the world, loss of country and the country's cause triumphed; and of the men whose efforts were only for the encouragement of the enemy, none are now remembered by posterity except to be execrated.

In our own Revolution, every fresh disaster to the colonial armies was the seed from which sprung a new crop of tories. South Carolina was almost as malignantly affected toward free institutions as she is to-day. Left to herself, she would never have had the chance to secede from the American Union, because she never would have been a part of it. And New York city, as she now is, was for peace, that trade might go in. She cared, as she to-day cares, nothing for liberty or the forms of government by which it was to be secured. She was for the order of things that had instant returns in hard cash. All over the country the opposition to the war was defiant and bitter; and the prolongation of the contest was due, not so much to the strength of the British armies or to the vessels in her navy, as to the dissensions which politicians excited at home, by which the armies were reduced and the treasury exhausted. But we know what became of the tories, and we know, also, the estimation in which they are held to-day.

The war of 1812 is another instance in our history of this opposition that hostilities always develop in parties at home. The efforts of the Copperheads go for naught when compared with what the Federal party taught and practised in 1814. Refusals of States to let soldiers raised within their borders go over State lines; refusals of soldiers themselves to cross the frontier into the enemy's country; Hartford Conventions for the discouragement of the loyal; blue-lights for the guidance of the enemy—opposition everywhere as bitter and malignant as unlicensed partisanship could make it. Worst of all, opposition that corrupted and emasculated the army.

We do not cite those historical precedents for the purpose of creating the belief that the opposition developed by the Copperheads of to-day is unimportant. On the contrary, we would show to loyal men everywhere how much the holy cause is imperilled by the factions that raise their heads in our midst, and how much of blood and treasure home disloyalty, by encouraging the enemy and protracting the contest, costs. And we would appeal to the Copperheads themselves, if not through their patriotism, through their fears, and warn them that are earning by their treason the eternal execrations of their country-men and of mankind. Arrogant, defiant, loud-mouthed and self-assured, now, they will live in history, dating from the close of the war, as the basest and most malignant of their kind.

IS THIS DEMOCRACY?

But few loyal men in this city, or in the adjacent country, ever take into their hands the organ of Jeff. Davis, in this city—the *Chicago Times*. Lest, however, they should suppose that we are animated by unworthy motives, and that we do not tell the exact truth, when we characterize it, as we frequently do, as a disloyal and treasonable sheet, we are constrained to make occasional extracts from its columns to justify what we say. Hence we print below the essential parts of a characteristic article from that sheet of Monday. It says:

The country should know, it must know, that this war, as now conducted, is a war of revenge and fanaticism—a war against the constitution and laws—a reproach upon the patriots who framed the constitution and the government,—controlled by an administration and Congress who are the disciples of those have persistently imprecated the constitution and prayed for its subversion. Such being its character, the Democratic party in the loyal States are against its further prosecution. They are against its further prosecution because, in addition to the enormous wickedness of such a war, there is yet another feature still more revolting and terrible. By the acts of the administration the loyal States are committed to the confession that they are beaten, and that an alliance with slaves and the inciting of servile massacres are our only hopes of success.

It is a confession of weakness and cowardice so disgraceful and humiliating that it cannot be properly described, and which must, and should depose [illegible] the world.

The war is urged upon principles that were first taught by men who declared their hostility to the government and proclaimed their purpose to devote all their energies to disunion. It is in vain for the Administration or the Abolition party to deny complicity with Phillips and Garrison. These men are dictating the policies of the government—their principles are controlling its counsels.

The war is a John Brown raid on an extended scale. "Only that and nothing more." Democrats decline to be parties to it. They are as much opposed to raids of that description now as they were when the old criminal expiated his crime on the scaffold. They will not give their treasure and blood to prosecute John Brown raids. They will give all to uphold the Constitution and laws. They will not, through the manipulations of an Administration and Congress false to their trusts, be made the instruments to exalt the fanaticism of Phillips and Greeley.

It would be difficult to say whether meanness or falsehood is the prominent feature of that which we quote; and more difficult still to guess why the man who can give currency and authority to such stuff does not go at once and cast his lot with the men who are openly in arms against the Government. But the inquiry most pertinent of all is this: As the Jeff. Davis organ pretends to speak for and by the authority of the Democratic party of the Northwest, by what proportion of the members of that party are sentiments like these endorsed? Is it possible that partisan hate and malice have so corrupted the loyal sentiment of that old and honored organization that, for the sake of perpetuating man-selling under the flag of freedom, it will now join our country's enemies. Or is it only the editor of the Jeff. Davis organ who speaks? We know that he has been disloyal from the first. He was the only man of all the North who made the boast, after the war began, that when our soldiers went South to put the rebellion down, he would open a fire upon their rear. Has he made converts of the body of the party, or do they tolerate him as a treasonable nuisance of whom they would gladly be rid? Cannot some Democrat not a Copperhead inform us?

BREAKERS AHEAD.

We observe among all classes a disposition, always developed by an abundance of paper money, to launch out into extravagancies and excesses that they have not known before for many years; and an inquiry at two or three leading dry goods houses, jewellers, and furniture dealers, in the retail trade in the city, develops the fact that since 1856, so many costly fabrics and articles of taste and luxury, have never been sold in this market, as during the year just passed. It is no concern of ours how many silks Mrs. Grundy has, nor how much Mr. Grundy's cigars and brandy cost. But it is well enough to warn the men who have not the solid wealth of this amiable couple, that the riches that they are now handling are in the main illusory—the product of an abnormal and factitious condition of affairs, and that a day may come when the paper money fabric, upon which these anticipations of great wealth and boundless luxury are founded, will crumble to the dust, and with it all the shining castles in the air in which so many of our people now dwell. It is well, while all is so gay and joyous on the surface, to open, once in a while, a view to the raging and seething flood which boils beneath, and in which the butterflies who are now airing their plumage in the sun, may soon be swallowed up. We have as much confidence in the integrity and stability of the Government as any men alive, and in its ability to make its promise good; but while this is so, we know the seductive influences of the unreal money to which the Government is forced to resort, and the appalling dangers which attend its use; hence, this admonition to all to husband resources that now appear boundless, to keep within the pale of legitimate and necessary expenditure, and to provide for the return of that day in which he will be happy who is the master of small things.

Army Correspondence.

A friend gives us some extracts from a very voluminous correspondence with officers and soldiers in the army:

The Chaplain of the 15th Indiana volunteers, Rev. Dr. Whitehead, writes: "We are one mile from Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the Liberty Pike. At the great fight, our regiment was more unfortunate than most others. We went into battle with 439, all told; we lost in killed and wounded 133, nearly one-half. Among our loss are two Captains killed. We had six Lieutenants wounded. None of our field officers were either killed or wounded. We were 250 yards nearer the enemy's breastworks than any other troops. I hope never to see another such encounter."

A correspondent from near Memphis writes: "All our officers and men are joining the patriot 'S. B.,' and we hope to find camps well established at home when we return next spring."

Another at Grand Junction, Tenn., says: "I find most of the Masonic lodge rooms in this city and Mississippi are perfect ruins. In this place the Masonic hall has over two hundred negroes quartered in it. The very mischief has been played with gavels, jewels, aprons, and paraphernalia generally."

One from Fairfax C. H. writes: "The battle at Murfreesboro, Tenn., is like quicksilver in the bones of the soldiers here. They were half dumb with the pleasurable excitement when they heard of it."

Latest from Rosecrans' Army.

A gentleman just arrived from Rosecrans' army, which he left on the 21st inst., informs us that the army is in good condition, and about ready for further operations. It is not known when another forward movement will be made, but since the question of supplies has been settled by the continued rise of the Cumberland River, the opinion was quite general among the officers that an advance upon Tullahoma would take place very soon.

The health of the troops generally has greatly improved, and a remarkable degree of good spirits is manifested in all the camps. Many of the wounded in the recent battle are rapidly recovering, and returning to their regiments.

Our informant assures us that intense indignation exists throughout the army against the politicians at the North who are trying to get up divisions and disaffection at home. The universal sentiment among the soldiers is, that if they are called home before this accursed rebellion is put down, they will be in honor bound to "clean out" the Northern rebel sympathizers, against whom there is the most bitter feeling among the troops.

Costly Generals.

It seems from a statement furnished, on request, by the Secretary of War, to the Senate, that there are now five Major Generals and seventeen Brigadier Generals who are assigned to no duty and are doing nothing. The five Major Generals are McClellan, Fremont, McDowell, Buell, and Cassius M. Clay. To this list, we suppose may be added Gen. Butler and Gen. Pope, making seven Major Generals. The total monthly pay of these officers is $3,115, or $37,380 per annum. The aggregate monthly pay of the Brigadier Generals out of service is $5,091.50, or $61,098 per annum. Grand total per annum $98,478. Of the Brigadier Generals mentioned by Mr. Stanton, Gen. Harney has not been on duty since June, 1861—a loss to the Government of over $5,000 in money.

In addition to all this, if we should calculate the time that has been wasted and lost away from duty, by general officers not enumerated by Secretary Stanton, it would appear that the public strong box pays for an infinite deal of service due by the military which is not rendered.

☞ Postmaster General Blair says, in answer to a call from the House, that the annual cost of mail transportation to New York is $99,050, of which $13,500 is paid to the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, $30,250 to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, $37,500 to the Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, $12,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and $9,800 to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. In addition, $6,778 is given to local agents and messengers, and $7,300 for route agents.

☞ The male and female demons—Bollender and his wife—who were arrested in Peoria a few days ago for torturing almost to death for two years, the niece of the latter, a girl of 18 years, have been committed for trial in the criminal court. The evidence develops one of the most fiendish and revolting cases of cruelty that ever reached the public eye. If they escape twenty years each in the State prison, justice will be cheated.

☞ A Richmond paper says "the Yankees must be routed and driven from Washington, and that nest of pirates and thieves leveled with the ground, before we look for peace." It is understood that the Northern Copperheads are willing to make this "slight concession" for the sake of peace. Indeed, they have said as much.

☞ Judge Lemuel J. Bowden, was on Friday last elected a United States Senator from West Virginia, in place of Mr. Willey, the present incumbent. Mr. Willey positively declined a re-election.

☞ Hon. J. J. Crittenden has written a letter to Gov. Robinson of Kentucky, counselling moderation. He says: "Fight the Proclamation with resolutions and, and the rebels with bayonets."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Fitz John Porter Trial—Leniency of the Sentence—What the President Says—Fair Trial by Good Men—The Rappahannock Army—What Might have been done with it—The Plan of Movement—Pontoons again too late and Storm too Early.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1863.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER FINDINGS AND SENTENCE.

The conclusion of the Fitz John Porter, court-martial was in most quarters unexpected. The friends of the General upon trial, his counsel and himself had persuaded themselves, and had used the press to persuade others that he was acquitted. Few who were sceptical on this point ventured to go farther than to express a belief that of some of the accusations against him he might be found guilty. Now surprise is created by the announcement that, to charges so grave, charges going to the very root of General Porter's usefulness as a soldier, charges amounting to treachery, mutiny, disobedience of orders, in consequence of which a great battle was lost, implying conduct in a word the prevalence of which in the army would be utter and unqualified ruin, so slight a punishment should be attached.

If Gen. Porter be guilty he should be shot, if not guilty he should be acquitted. The betwixity and betweenity of the findings of the court and the sentence taken together is too much of a piece with other features of our military administration. It may be however that the court was determined on the course which it took by the consideration that the sentence cashiering the accused might be carried into effect, but that a sentence of death never would be, so merciful is the nature of our Chief Magistrate.

I do not choose to resist this opportunity of calling attention to the fact that soon after the battles in which Fitz John Porter failed to take the part assigned him, I intimated in letters, some of which you hesitated for days about publishing, that there was reason to believe in the existence of a conspiracy among Gen. McClellan's Lieutenants to ruin Gen. Pope—a conspiracy to which Gens. Porter and Franklin, if not others—were believed to be privy. I cannot but think that the determination of the court in this case affords at least presumptive evidence of the truth of the statement then made, and I cannot but hope that other officers will be brought to trial for their part in the transactions of those days.

I understand that the friends of Gen. Porter have already begun to disparage the character of the court which tried him. Such expressions as a "packed court," a "partisan tribunal," etc., I have heard since the record was made public. It is, however, noteworthy that no exception was taken to the constitution of the court, or to the conduct of the investigation, either publicly or private, until the sentence was known. On the contrary, one of Gen. Porter's counsel—and he had two very able ones—remarked, two days after the court was dissolved, upon the calmness, deliberation and apparent fairness which characterized its proceedings, and spoke of the favorable contrast it presented to the excitement and partisanship of a jury trial. Three at least, of the members of the court are Democrats, and all are soldiers and gentlemen, bearing a high character in the community. I have reason to know that those who had to do with making up the court—and I say this upon the high authority of Judge Holt—asked but two questions: "Is such or such an officer a fit man to sit in judgment in a case of this importance? Can he be spared from the field at this time?" It is also to be added that the President, with his usual conscientiousness, patiently read all the testimony introduced, reflected upon it and made up his mind, slowly and with reluctance, to approve the action of the court. "In any other country but this," he is said to have remarked, after he had signified his approval, "the man would have been shot." From other sources I learn that he considers the sentence altogether too lenient. There are, therefore, no grounds whatever for the hope, entertained by some of Gen. Porter's friends, that he will be reinstated. It is not easy to see how he can be, indeed, so long as the sentence stands, if it be true, as I am informed, that it involves not only dismissal, but incapacity to hold office, henceforward.

THE SITUATION ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK—GLANCES BACKWARD AND FORWARD.

The movement by the army of the Rappahannock, which I announced as about to take place last week, was delayed as usual. One writing from Falmouth spoke of the expectation, in the highest military quarters, that a battle would be fought yesterday, but the prevailing storm caused another postponement. This Virginia soil six hours rain renders intolerable, but one cannot fail to regret that the army has been allowed to lie dormant during so many weeks of good weather, only to be moved as the first long rain begins to fall. The truth is, that this winter has been even more favorable for military operations in Virginia than was the last, and none but the strongest reasons will excuse to history the inaction since the remnants of the columns, which stormed the heights of Fredericksburg, slunk back to the northern side of the river in the night. What these reasons may be I do not know. I cannot conceive of any substantial ones for not taking one of two courses, either of which would have been better than that pursued. A third, or a quarter of the troops under Gen. Burnside could have been used to garrison Washington, and the residue sent by rail to the West or by ship to the South, to points at which under active and enterprising leaders they might have availed in the great work of suppressing the rebellion, or the army might have been wielded as it could have been by a General in whom the government, and in whom his soldiers reposed confidence, against the rebels encamped between him and Richmond.

Whether they could have taken Richmond or not by the route on which the march is now making, I do not pretend to say, but they could certainly have smitten Lee's army and rendered it impossible for him to detach a man for the reinforcement of other columns, if indeed he could have been saved from utter ruin and destruction. But the course which Gen. Halleck has seen fit to take is neither one thing nor the other. It is shilly-shally, up and down, forward and back—a policy which unites and centralizes in itself all the objectionable features possible and leads to the worst of consequences.

Last winter I grumbled with the rest of the world at the conjunction of all the evils of winter quarters with none of their blessings; grumbled at the fact that our soldiers shivered in tents, while the rebels who knew their purpose were reposing in comfortable log huts; grumbled that 230,000 men were held at bay six months by 40,000, and were insulted daily by rebel guns on the blockaded Potomac.

That situation was worse than this because the means in proportion to the end were infinitely greater; but Gen. Burnside even with an army that has suffered so sorely from his predecessor's lack of military genius and of that courage and prompt decision which are the soul of military success, is nevertheless a formidable army, and an army capable of doing great things. Let the authorities at Washington confide in their chosen generals or choose again, and let those leaders confide in themselves and their soldiers, and inspire them also with confidence, and the army of the Rappahannock is invincible. No army was ever made out of better raw material, and no army of ours has seen more of the service which make soldiers. If it can only emerge from the diseased atmosphere which it has so long breathed into a healthy cheerfulness and serene expectation of victory, as a matter of course, all will be well.

Any movement is better than the stagnation of the past few weeks, and a movement following close upon the heels of the paymaster, who is now visiting Gen. Burnside's camps, has additional chances of success.

I do not find in the letters from the army or hear from gentlemen who have visited it, much that is calculated to encourage the hope of success. It is, however, to be said that the symptoms of disease affecting the morale of the troops are probably not so serious as is represented by journals which see everything through the distorting glasses of McClellanism; which see victory only through the reinstatement of "Little Mac." Of course, however, it must be borne in mind that the same cause which makes the army seem more demoralized than it is, tend to render it so.

BURNSIDE'S PLAN AND WHY IT HAS PROBABLY FAILED.

The best auguries of the success of the movement were not to be derived from its commencement. The pontoons were again behind time, arriving more than twenty-four hours after that fixed by the Commanding General. Meantime the storm king had laid his strong hand upon the advancing columns and they are now floundering in the mire on this side of the Rappahannock, unable to cross, and utterly uncomfortable. All that the army up to yesterday had succeeded in doing was to execute the difficult and intricate movement which distinguished the first battle of Pea Ridge. "Its left has become its right," to borrow the phrase which Gen. Curtis added to military literature.

To-day, it is believed in the army that the movement will be abandoned, the storm and delay of the pontoons having rendered the surprise, which was intended, impracticable. The plan, as I understand it, was this: To decoy the enemy to the United States Ford, fifteen miles above Falmouth, and then to throw the bulk of the army across the river at Burns' Ford, six miles above Falmouth, with the intent to cut off the rebel forces, by getting between them and Fredericksburg. The first part of this plan had been successful. The enemy had massed most of his strength to resist a crossing at the upper ford, where Burnside made a great display of force with Sumner, while Hooker and Franklin lay at the lower ford, ready to cross when the word should be given. But it is probably too late now to carry out the other parts of the plan.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 22, 1863.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.

A few moments' leisure enables me to say that this at present benighted portion of our country is greatly in need of your Northern enterprise. Two mails only have come over the Louisville and Nashville road during the past twelve days, and those have brought letters only. Such a thing as a Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, or St. Louis paper, less than twelve days of age, cannot be found.

There are now in port here twenty-two steamboats and one gunboat—one other having, it is said, gone up the river after coal.

Snow fell four inches deep during the late storm, and wood sold at $60 per cord. The gas-lights are shut off for want of coal, and the Government offices are being supplied from a few steamers, having on hand a small surplus. Passengers dreading the railroad, come on board, stay one or two days, and then take the railroad—this being daily repeated on those boats that have unloaded and are apparently ready to leave. The constant inquiry with every one is, "When will we get off?" and the answer is, "To-morrow or this afternoon, unless prevented by Government orders."

The impression now is that no boat will leave until all do. That of course will not be until all have unloaded and have their outward cargo on board. This is particularly hard for the sick and wounded and their friends on board, who cannot well remove to the railroad, or if they could could not endure the wagon ride over the unrepaired portion of the road. It is now said that the bridge washed away, twelve miles from here, will admit the passage of cars to-morrow, thus reducing the wagon ride to eight miles, from Elizabethtown to Muldraugh Hill—taking two days to go through. Four more gunboats will be up before this fleet leaves, as the rebels are known to be in force between here and Fort Donelson.

THE HOSPITALS.

There are now in the nineteen hospitals in this city 6,000 patients, besides 1,200 to 1,300 that have been sent to the Ohio River hospitals, and as many more in the several hospitals at and near Murfreesboro. This, of course, includes the sick and wounded. The hospitals are generally well supplied, clean and well ventilated. To the latter there are several exceptions where four and five story dry goods stores are used as hospitals, and filled from bottom to top with patients, without sufficient light or pure air—the air coming in only through front windows, while the side walls are solid and from 130 to 150 feet deep. Through all these receptacles for the wounded it is gratifying to find comfortable cots, clean sheets and pillows, and generally clean shirts and drawers.

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONS.

For these the Government is greatly indebted to the immense efforts of the various sanitary associations existing throughout the country, and could the special contributions that have been made to single persons, companies and regiments, *but which lie in the express offices here, and at the cities North unsolicited for*, be used, there would be no lack of comforts needed for the sick. Think of $1,000 worth sent to the sick and wounded of the —— regiment! These men, perhaps 150 in number, are, ten in as many hospitals at the battle-ground, twenty-five or fifty in nineteen hospitals here, and the remainder left at the interior towns of Kentucky and Tennessee, or sent to the Ohio River towns. It is safe to say that of such contributions not a tenth if any ever reaches its destination, while that sent through sanitary commissions goes into a general fund, and is freely drawn from by the surgeons in case of any of the sick or wounded needing them.

I regret this already too long letter could not give you more specific information, and have more careful preparation.

TREASON IN ILLINOIS.

What the Copperheads are Doing.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 26th.]

On the 14th day of January, 1863, Thomas M. Dickson, a private of Capt. DeCamp's company of the 130th Illinois, deserted in Memphis. Since his desertion, a letter to him, from which the following is an extract, was received by the Captain, written by the deserter's brother, John C. Dickson, a constable of Christian county. The spelling is preserved.

"I sent you five Dollars. I would a sent you more but I didnt now whether you would get it or not so if you get it I will send more as soon as you let me now, if you try to leave that place you must have plenty of money and citizens clothes to put on or you may not get away so easy, let me now and I will help you all I can, there isnt anything going on here now or talked about but old Abes Proclamation of freeing the Negroes, old Abe and all of his negro lovers will get hell yet, there is strong talk of Kentucky seceding and if she does Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa will go with her. I hope they will, the Union forces in Virginia had a big fight at fredericksburg, and got whooped like the devil, the first report was that the Union forces under Burnside lost forty thousand and the next was that they only lost twenty thousand, it is hard to tell but I think that they lost about twenty-five thousand, and the secesh didnt loose but very little if any, the papers dont state how many. I will send you old Abes Proclamation and you can see it for yourself and show it to the boys."

Many similar epistles have lately been sent to soldiers in the same company, and other companies in the regiment, some of them containing money, and causing the intended effect—desertion. All were written by prominent citizens. One which failed in its object was written by Jesse Ellis, a Justice of the Peace, in Coles county, urging a soldier and "the boys" of his company to leave the army. This traitor and suborner of perjury promised protection and the power of the county to resist the arrest of the deserters. He assisted in raising the company of these "boys" whom he now advises to desert. Democratic rebel sympathizers in Bond county, a few days ago, did their utmost to prevent Captain Colby, of Greenville, in that county, from recovering one of his own and three of Captain Harris' men, who had overstayed their furloughs or deserted from Memphis. The gallant Captain returned yesterday with several absentees. The deserters escaped by concealment or flight. Had the Captain found them they would have come along, so their Democratic friends and sympathizers with the rebellion to the contrary notwithstanding. Will the Government not punish these criminals?

Desertions, incited and encouraged by Northern traitors, are becoming alarmingly and dangerously frequent. When the Colonel, with Col. Jas. H. Matheny, and Capt. Prescott and DeCamp, of Springfield, visited Taylorville last October, to recruit for their regiment—the 130th, Charles Manners, now sheriff of Christian county, and several others, leading citizens, whose names are known, endeavored to divide every recruit from performing their engagement with the Government in the enlistment articles. They prevented the notice for a public meeting from being published in the local paper. They dogged the steps of these officers through the streets of the town, and were as active in getting off their recruits as if the traitors had been in the pay of Jeff. Davis. It is time for the loyal citizens of the North and middle States, for the loyal Governors, and the President to arouse themselves.

If the Government must go down, let it go down in blood. Loyal men at home must assist us with all their might. The army is true and faithful; they are ready to fight the traitors in the rear as well as the rebels in front. Those at home who wish well to the Government have much to do. Deserters everywhere must be arrested and remanded to duty. Traitors must be seized and sent to prison, and mulcted in all their goods, as the law of Congress provides and orders the President to do. The Government must make itself felt and feared—must strike terror to evil doers, who, with the Constitution and *habeas corpus* on their lips, are destroying the Government and the country, and the best hopes of man. Above all things, order the draft and carry it into execution at whatever cost.

N. NILES, Col. 130th Ill. Vols.

FORT PICKERING, MEMPHIS, Jan. 22, 1863.

Gen. Rosecrans and the Anderson Troop.

The following order from Gen. Rosecrans in reference to the Anderson cavalry, testifying to the gallantry of those who stood by him and obeyed his orders, and administering a withering rebuke to those who basely deserted him, will be read with interest:

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1863.

Special Field Order No. 6.

* * * * *

XVIII. The General commanding announces his high satisfaction with those brave and determined men of the Anderson Guards, who promptly marched under the gallant Majors Rosengarten and Ward, to aid him in his advance on Murfreesboro. These young soldiers and their brave commander vied with our most veteran cavalry in their steadiness under fire and the intrepidity of their advance on the enemy, and nobly sustained the honor already won by the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry for the Keystone State. While he deplores the early death of the brave young Rosengarten, the sorrow he feels at his loss is mingled with a soldier's pride, to know that he fell like a hero and for the sacred cause of nationality. He trusts that Major Ward, recovering from his desperate but honorable wounds, will live to gather fresh laurels on many a field in his country's service.

The General commanding is grieved to learn that about 700 of these noble guards—said to belong to families of good standing at home—have chosen, under some pretext or other, not to follow their companions-in-arms to the field, to share with them the dangers and the glories of the Fourteenth army corps.

He cannot imagine what could have moved men in whom he had such hopes to a course so base and selfish. He cannot conceive how they could shame their own kin, and stain the clear honor of their native State by conduct not merely appearing base and cowardly, but so criminal as to deserve the penalty of death.

Before proceeding to do what his duty requires, and having them dealt with as their conduct merits—before covering them with that deserved infamy which will blast them forever in the esteem of their fellows—the General commanding wishes this order read to them and to all who are not too lost to a sense of honor, to step forth and confess that whatever may have been their private wants and griefs, the hour of their country's need and peril was not the time to stand back and falter, or expose their brothers in arms to danger and death without help. Let them resolve on some reparation which will give them an opportunity to save themselves from impending disgrace and ruin.

By command of Major Gen. ROSECRANS.
C. GODDARD, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

DID THE REBELS FROM FREDERICKSBURG REINFORCE BRAGG?

The Seventh Tennessee Volunteers at Fredericksburg.

CAMP OF 5TH BRIGADE, GEN. HILL'S DIVISION, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 17, 1862.

Editor Rebel:

SIR—I send you enclosed herewith a list of casualties in the 7th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers in the fight before Fredericksburg on the 13th inst., which I hope you will publish for the information of our friends at home.

[Here follows the list.]

G. A. HOWARD, Adj't 7th Tennessee Vol.

THE SEVENTH TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS AT MURFREESBORO.

[From the Chattanooga Rebel, Jan. 2.]

General Willich and thirty-eight other Federal officers of different grades arrived last evening from Murfreesboro, under escort of Col. John Fite, of the 7th Tennessee.

[The above two paragraphs prove clearly that Bragg was reinforced at Murfreesboro by troops from Fredericksburg, although the Southern papers attempt to deny the statement.—ED.]

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE LONDON TIMES DEFENDS SLAVERY ON SCRIPTURAL GROUNDS.

The London Patriot and the Liverpool Post Reply to the Times.

[From the London Times, Jan. 6th.]

Let honor be given where it is due. There is one branch of the Federal attack which stands nobly pre-eminent amid the general disaster. It has never lost a day; whenever summoned it has marched to the field and overborne all opposition; it has not abandoned a gun, or left so much as a dead body or a knapsack—not a drum or a trumpet on the field. It bears a charmed life, and has not even suffered a wound—no, not even in its self-esteem. It has never yet had to execute a rapid movement to the rear, or to spend months of inglorious and unhealthy inaction. The catastrophe which hurls back an army, staggers brave Generals and drives a Cabinet to its wits end, only raises to a higher pitch the moral confidence of these warriors. They assemble their forces, who immediately present themselves with unthinned ranks and unblanched brows. They are as ready for action as ever, and from inaccessible positions they discharge volleys which cannot even be replied to. Could the war be safely left in their hands, there is no doubt of its speedy and complete result, for it is a war of extermination which they wage. These soldiers, without fear or reproach, are Messrs. Tyng, Cheever and Beecher, their colleagues, and the thousands who march under their banners to the institute, the church, or conventicle. It is from the pulpit and the platform that they fulminate over the North American continent. From this proud elevation they denounce the shortcomings of the policy and the backslidings of their cause. They predicted the reverses which only confirm their own superior fidelity and good sense. Had they been attended to the war would now be over. They preached the emancipation of every slave in the Union, not as a qualified future contingent measure of policy, but as an absolute dogma, founded on principle, to be carried into instant effect. For this not even arms were required. The South would have done its own work. It would instantly have passed through an ordeal only second to that which shall one day change all things. It would have been a wreck, a ruin, a waste; but from that levelled platform would have risen a new people, new institutions—in a word, new States. The blasted and desolated region would indeed have been regenerated, for Mr. Beecher undertakes, on behalf of himself and his assembled friends, to supply the physical resources necessary for the process. With abolition for their principle, and the "war power" for their preternatural agency, they had no misgiving as to the result. The reason why Lincoln and his men had all failed was that they were not thorough converts to abolition, and did not place entire confidence in "war power."

These gentlemen preach not for an infallible or an established church, for no such church has yet ventured to be as dogmatic and positive on this point as they are. They preach with the bible in their hands. In that book there is not one simple text that can be perverted to prove slavery unlawful, though there is much which naturally tends to its mitigation, its elevation and its final extinction. In the New Testament we have an epistle written by the man who represents the last revealed phase and development of the Gospel, sent by the hand of a runaway slave, who had sought a refuge with the writer, to his lawful master, to the purport that the master and his slave were to get on better and do their duty to one another more thoroughly for the future. The same writer tells his recent converts that if they are slaves they must make the best of that condition, and not try to escape it, at least by any means contrary to the laws of the country. The only possible doubt about the exact meaning of his advice is, whether slaves are to refuse their liberty, even if it be offered, or whether they are merely to remain true to their masters, even if chance presents the opportunity of escape. The context which says that a faithful and dutiful Christian slave becomes the freedman of his heavenly Master clearly proves that a slave who refuses the offer of freedom has a high Scriptural argument for his choice. If it be said that slavery is at variance with the spirit of the Gospel, so also are a good many things which are not yet laid under the ban of abolition, or threatened with the "war power." Sumptuous fare, purple and fine linen, wealth, ecclesiastical titles, unmarried clergy, good clerical incomes and many other things are contrary to the spirit of the gospel, or, at least, can be proved so as easily as slavery. But the Roman Catholics have just as much to say for any one of their peculiar doctrines as the Abolitionists have for their one article of a standing or falling community. Whether the Confederates have done right to throw off the Union is a distinct question, but they cannot have a better defence than a proclamation of war to the knife, a solemn invocation of the "war power" against every slave owner who still claims the duty of his slave.

Mr. Beecher may be quite sincere, and to a certain degree, consistent in his doctrine that slavery is absolutely forbidden by the divine law. The preachers of crusades against the Turks or the Albigenses, Inquisitors and Iconoclasts have all been sincere in their turn. There is hardly a doctrine which a man may not preach with sincerity, particularly if he has spent all his life in preaching it, if his interest and reputation are staked in it, and he has no occasion to scrutinize it very closely.

Mr. Beecher came, some years ago, to this country, to assist Mrs. Beecher Stowe in reaping her just harvest of fame. He told the crowd at Willis' Rooms that if they were consistent they would leave off cotton, sugar, and tobacco. Of course, he knew well enough that of the very comfortable looking people before him, not one in a hundred would practice any such denial. But it was easy to lay down the law, and it is not less easy to preach from Boston or New York, the extermination of the Southerner. If it is not too late for these pulpit warriors to adopt a line perfectly in accord with Scripture, and much more likely to succeed than either their own denunciations or the Federal arms, let them preach the amelioration of the negro.

The more sensible part of the world is convinced by this time that Mrs. Beecher Stowe sacrificed the real interests of her client to the pleasure of writing a story for everybody to read and admire. She wished to excite the interest and to arouse the feelings by all the machinery in her power. Had she described the good slaveowner, and shown what might be done within the regime of slavery, it might have roused a generous emulation in every Southern breast. Had she scrupulously described things as they were, none could have blamed her, and truth would have made its way. As it is, she and her equally impassioned but far less able and brilliant relatives and friends have done all they could to widen the chasm into which the whole American community, slave and all, appears to be falling headlong. It is difficult to say whether their present language savors more of a fanatical faith in their one dogma or sheer desperation. They admit a blight on their arms. They even invest it with the terrible character of a judgment for the compromise attempted with the slave owning interest. Till the mandate has gone forth, and every slave has been told that he will be aided by the North in his struggle for personal freedom, the cannon of the North, say these reverend gentlemen, are unblessed and powerless. The "Open Sesame" of an absolute emancipation is to open every door and break every chain in the South. It is to open the eyes, and at the same time paralyze the arm of the slave owner at home, for he will see that he must remain there to protect life and property. Till this is done, say Mr. Beecher and his friends, the North is foredoomed to just and utter defeat. But will the North ever declare that slave grown cotton, sugar and tobacco are an unclean thing, and must not be touched or carried in Yankee ships, or bought and sold with Yankee money? They will be apt to say that they may as well lose the Union altogether as to lose trade. Mr. Beecher knows this. He knows that even the Stripes and Stars are not so precious as life, and the things that make life pleasant in the mercantile mind. So he knows that his denunciation of the President's truckling policy will have about the same effect as his recommendation to the English readers of his sister's book, to prove their sincerity by wearing nothing but wool and linen, leaving off cigars and drinking their tea without sugar.

[From the Liverpool Post, Jan. 9.]

The *Times* has raised a lion in the path of the Southern Confederacy. For a long period it has supported the Southern cause by every argument ingenuity could suggest, and by every statement an easy and sanguine credulity could adopt. Southerners themselves have been startled by the vehemency of the *Times'* advocacy, and the strength of its assertions. At length it has gone beyond bounds, and overreached itself. King Public will suffer his royal ear to be abused a good deal, but there are things to which he will not hearken, and which he must resent. The *Times* has actually gone the length of advocating slavery, or at least of asserting that Christianity and the Bible say nothing against it; and this has proved too much for the mental stomach of the English people. On all sides indignant repudiations are heard. Nearly the whole press has raised its voice in denunciation of this godless and illiberal doctrine. Unless we greatly mistake the signs of the times, a reaction will set in from this point. Men will begin to ask themselves what amount of confidence need be placed in a journal which, at its clients' bidding, goes so far as to cast aside British prejudice in favor of freedom, and to justify slavery almost as boldly as Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, could do.

[From the London Patriot, Jan. 8.]

The meetings which the Emancipation Society has convened in different parts of the kingdom, have demonstrated that Englishmen abhor slavery as profoundly and sympathize with slaveholders as little as they ever did. Our feeling at first, was that we were assuming the position of apologists where we ought rather to have been complainants, in holding these meetings for the purpose of assuring the men of North America that they calumniated us when they said that we had departed from our anti-slavery faith, but we now think it a happy thing that the opinion of the country has been thus unmistakeably expressed, for thus we are saved from having to blush in the face of all the world at the *Times* newspaper offering defenses for slavery, and from Scripture forsooth! The *Times* is accepted in other countries as the infallible reflex of the English mind, and the Americans will doubtless hold up the *Times* of Tuesday last as a positive proof that Great Britain has become the abettor of slavery, and that the loss of cotton, having been the touchstone of the sincerity of our professions, had proved us to be a nation of hypocrites, pretending to teach the world morality of which the first touch of adversity sufficed to prove the hollowness. But a hiss of reprobation will rise up through the length and breadth of Christian England when it comes to understand that the "leading journal" has dared to revive the stale and idle story—the last and worst plea of the slave trader—that the Bible does not contain "one single text that can be perverted to prove slavery unlawful," and that St. Paul, in his advice to Onesimus, tells slaves that "they must make the best of their condition, and not try to escape from it, at least by any means contrary to the laws of their country."

"Nothing—not even the brutality of the Legrees—so shocks Englishmen as the attempt to defend slavery out of the Word of God, and we never remember to have seen this more unblushingly done than in the *Times* article. We are told that "sumptuous fare, purple and fine linen, wealth, ecclesiastical titles, unmarried clergy, good clerical incomes, and many other things, are contrary to the spirit of the gospel, or at least can be proved so as easily as slavery." The indignity and disgrace done to this whole nation, by the printing of such a sentence in the leading article of the journal which we have exalted to the foremost place of honor and influence, fills us with shame and resentment. To argue the matter would only be to increase the dishonor. None but atheists or fools contend at this time of day that the Bible approves slavery; and none but slaveholders or their hired advocates will pretend that Christianity is not most really opposed to this sum of all villainies; its precepts are utterly destructive both of slavery in the abstract, and of all the horrible practices in which it issues.

REMARKABLE EDITORIAL.

"The Yankees Hold All They have ever Held"—"Another Year's Progress to make Them Masters of the Southern Confederacy."

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.]

It is not altogether an empty boast on the part of the Yankees that they hold all they have ever held, and that another year or two of such progress as they have already made, will find them masters of the Southern Confederacy. They who think independence is to be achieved by brilliant but inconsequential victories, would do well to look with the natural eye at the magnitude of Yankee possessions in our country. Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are claimed as constituent parts of the Confederation; they are as much in the power of Lincoln as Maine and Minnesota. The pledge once deemed foolish by the South, that he would "hold, occupy and possess all the forts belonging to the United States Government, has been redeemed almost to the letter by Lincoln. Forts Pickens and Morgan we still retain, but, with these exceptions, all the strongholds on the seaboard, from Fortress Monroe to the Rio Grande, are in the hands of the enemy.

Very consoling and very easy to say that it was impossible to prevent all this, and that the occupation of the outer edge of the Republic amounts to nothing. Drewry's Bluff and Vicksburg give the lie to the first assertion, and the onward movement of Rosecrans towards Alabama, the presence of Grant in North Mississippi, and of Curtis in Middle Arkansas, to say nothing of Banks at New Orleans and Baton Rouge, set at rest the silly dream that a thin slip of sea-coast only is in the possession of our foes. The truth is, the Yankees are in great force in the very heart of the Confederacy; they swarm on all our borders; they threaten every important city yet belonging to us, and nearly 200,000 of them are within two day's march of the Confederate capital. This is no fiction. It is a fact so positive that none can deny it.

Nor is this all. The President tells us, in his message, that the troubles with the Indian tribes have been removed, and no further difficulty is anticipated. The intelligence we obtain from private and trustworthy sources does not confirm the President's sanguine assertions. The trouble with the Cherokees was in a great part, due to the fact that some seven or eight thousand of them, now in arms, had not received a cent of pay for fourteen months. It is true that paper money has been sent them, and ere now, it is to be hoped has reached its destination. But Indians do not like paper money. Still it would answer the purpose if Gen. Albert Pike remained to disburse it, and to allay their prejudices, which he, of all men in the Confederacy is best able to do. Pike, however, has resigned, for good reasons, doubtless, and a person said to be not the least competent, is left in his stead. Under these circumstances, we shall be fortunate indeed, if we escape further trouble with the Indians. Moreover, we get from Missouri members, and others, distressing accounts of the condition of affairs in Arkansas.

Gen. Hindman is very far from being a favorite, even among his own people, and so destitute are some of the new levies who have volunteered to come out of Missouri to join our armies, that whole battalions of them have been marching barefoot through snow three inches deep. Add to this the fact that so far as the public is permitted to know, New Mexico and Arizona are, for the time being, lost to us, and that the state of dissatisfaction in Tennessee and Mississippi (growing out of the appointment of incompetent officers, and the fancied neglect of that country by the Confederate Government—not from any lack of fervor in the cause,) which President Davis' visit was intended to heal, is likely to revive under the depressing influence of Bragg's retreat and his continuance in command—add all this to the foregoing, and it will be seen that the Yankees have much to encourage them in the prosecution of the war, and we not a little to excite serious apprehensions as to the future.

The remedy for this state of things is obvious. It lies in the extension and rigid enforcement of that law to which we owe our salvation. We must bring out the conscripts and diminish exemptions. If this is done, the chapter of failures in the Southwest will come to an end. The history of the battles in that region has been sufficiently uniform to justify a conclusion which shall not be chargeable with the vices of hasty generalization. It has not been so much for a want of brains as for a want of men that we have been compelled to lose the fruits of some of the best fighting that has been done in this war. At Donelson, at Shiloh, Perryville, and at Murfreesboro, the story has been always the same—victories achieved against great odds, snatched away by overwhelming reinforcements to the enemy.

As the past has been so will the future be, unless something is done, and that speedily, to fill up the shattered ranks of our armies in the West. Exemptions must be diminished. The system of details must be adopted. Young men must not be permitted to evade their duty by slipping into safe places. Complaisant friends must turn a deaf ear to their entreaties. Able bodied men must not be allowed to stay at home on the pretext of attending to twenty negroes. Here in Virginia there are, in many places, contiguous plantations, numbering in the aggregate hundreds of slaves, without a solitary white man left to guard them. The gentle authority of ladies has been found amply sufficient to control the obedient African population.

With the first opening of spring comes the last tremendous shock of this war. Many of the Yankee troops are nine months' men. More are enlisted for two years, their time expiring in May next. Up to that time they will be available, and we may be very sure that all the fighting that can possibly be gotten out of them will be had before they are allowed to go home. They outnumber us two to one. There is a limit to the endurance of the brave men at Tullahoma, Grenada and Vicksburg. They must be sustained, strengthened, reinforced. If within the next two months we do not add seventy-five or a hundred thousand men to our force in the South-west, we shall come to grief. If we do add them, we are safe beyond peradventure, and next summer will witness the final triumph of our arms.

Confederate Prisoners—Discontent in the Rebel Army.

[From the Nashville Union, 23d.]

The following prisoners were brought in from Murfreesboro on Tuesday:

Lieut. T. N. Cobb, 51st Ala. Cavalry.
Lieut. C. H. White, 32d Ala. Cavalry.
Lieut. J. M. Bonny, 29th Mississippi, and sixty-six privates.

Of these prisoners one of the officers and fifty privates, many of whom had voluntarily given themselves up, stated that they had always been for the Union, and had been forced into the rebel army by conscription. They declared themselves still loyal to the good old Government, and desired to take the oath of allegiance. Thousands of the common soldiers in the rebel army entertain the same feelings and views in regard to the rebellion that these last mentioned prisoners do. They were hard-working non-slaveholders, whose sympathies were widely at variance with those of the cotton oligarchy, and who view with indignation the outrage and insult offered to them in the exemption law, which imposes the burdens and perils of the war for negro slavery upon the non-slaveholders, and exempts the large slaveholders from participating in it, on the impudent assumption that this wealthy minority, who forced the war on the South, are the rightful and divinely appointed rulers of the land. These honest people cannot see why non-slaveholders are not as well qualified to act as a police force, and govern the country, as slaveholders are. They do not understand why slaveholders should have a law passed to exempt them from exposing their persons to the hazards of a war of their own creation, and gotten up for their exclusive benefit. Why is a non-slaveholder dragged off from his family by a conscription law, while his neighbor is allowed to remain at home, that he may take care of his twenty slaves? Are a white man's wife and children of less consequence than the slaves of a cotton nabob? It is plain that Jeff. Davis and his Congress think so, and that they cherish a hearty contempt for those citizens who are too poor to own negroes. Truly, if these things are submitted to, there will soon be a *white* as well as a *black* slavery in the South, and white men will be bought and sold, lashed by overseers, and locked up in plantation quarters, as well as negroes. The people of the South begin to see this plainly. The soldiers of the rebel army begin to see it, and feel it, too, in their own persons. A low murmur of discontent, like that of a tempest sounding in the far distant forest, is spreading through the Confederate ranks, and ere long it will burst into a resistless hurricane. The spirit of liberty will not be chained much longer, at the feet of Davis, Yancy, Benjamin, Bragg and Harris. And when she walks forth in the majesty of her power, woe to the infamous scoundrels, whose fraud, hypocrisy, treason and mad ambition have overwhelmed the South with desolation and ruin. The disease of rebellion is terrible; the remedy will be terrible as well; but the cure, we hope will be as lasting as time itself.

Bragg Reinforced.

[From the Nashville Union, 23d.]

A gentleman who left Murfreesboro on Tuesday, states that it was rumored there that Bragg had received 20,000 reinforcements from Vicksburg. If this be so, the rebels must regard the operations of the army against Vicksburg as closed for the present. It is rather a marvellous story, and the people may take it for its value.

TOM THUMB'S WEDDING.—Gen. Tom Thumb (Charles S. Stratton) had an interview with the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, yesterday, when the latter consented to perform the marriage service in the approaching nuptials with Miss Lavinia Warren. The Bishop will be assisted by the rector of St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn. The wedding will take place in Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth street, on Tuesday, Feb. 10th. The bridal presents, purchased by the General, costing over $5,000, may be seen for a few days at Ball, Black & Co.'s. Last evening, Messrs. B., B. & Co. added a magnificent watch and chatelaine, finely set with diamonds, to the collection, as a gift from their firm.—*N. Y. Tribune, 23d.*

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Hostile Movements Among the Indians—Depredations—Experience of Capt. McCoy—A Curious Case, &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 20, 1863.

The principal news I have to communicate from this point relates to recent developments, indicating, in a marked manner, the determination of the hostile Indians to take offensive measures at an early day. In the position I now occupy, I feel it to be a sacred duty imposed upon me to give the widest circulation in my power to all the facts connected with the Indian depredations in this State, as they may occur, and I trust the efforts here made, through your journal, may serve to impress your readers in the East with the necessity of prompt and vigorous measures being taken to insure safety in the future to emigrants to this, the fairest portion of our domain. Through the kindness of Gen. Sibley, I have been permitted to make extracts from papers just received at his headquarters, and the following statement embodies the facts contained therein.

Capt. Oscar Taylor, in command of Sauk Centre, says the inhabitants are daily complaining to him of some new depredation or outrage committed by the Chippewas in his vicinity. Horses are stolen, with perfect impunity, furniture broken up, and valuables removed, the superior numbers of the Indians always precluding the idea of offering them any resistance. On the 27th ult. Big Dog, a Pillager Chief, visited Capt. Taylor at his post. Big Dog's band consists of about 100 warriors, and is located at Round Prairie, about ten miles north of Sauk Centre.

Capt. T. remonstrated with the Chief upon the impropriety of allowing his band to leave their reservations, inasmuch as it was impossible for more than one white man of a hundred to distinguish a Chippewa from a Sioux, and the latter were liable at any time to suffer death if found in the vicinity of white settlements. This Chief also gives the following important information: He says last Fall three Chippewas of the Pillager band, viz: Half Sioux, Half Belly and Little Stocking, killed a white man near Chippewa Lake, and robbed him of his effects; and also that an Otter Tail Chief—Rabbit—has possession of the murdered man's horse. It is presumed the man referred to is one Benj. Lewis, who suddenly disappeared, or was found murdered, and his house plundered.

On the 1st inst., two chiefs, with twelve warriors and their squaws, called at the Sauk Centre Post and demanded bread. Captain Taylor told them to go to their Reservation, and if they were again found away from it they would be immediately arrested and summarily dealt with. They declared hunger impelled their visit, and their wants in this respect being supplied, they departed; but it soon became evident that their object was to spy out the strength of the garrison, as they were reported, three days afterward, committing all kinds of depredations on persons and property. Capt. McCoy was immediately sent in pursuit. He soon got upon their trail, and discovered, also, that part of Hole-in-the-Day's band had gone to the east, toward Swan River. Capt. McCoy overtook six "teepees," and captured eight warriors, and returned with them to Winnebago Agency. The captives said if he would cross Round Prairie about 10 miles, he would find the guilty Indians who committed the depredations. In accordance with the intimation, the Captain took two guides, and after crossing the prairie, came to a heavy wood and swamp, when they came suddenly upon an Indian returning upon the trail they were following. The red-skin "skedaddled" forthwith. He was undoubtedly on the watch, and gave such timely information that the others escaped. In all, there were fifteen prisoners captured. Gen. Sibley has ordered an investigation into their conduct. If any are innocent they will be freed, and the guilty sent to Fort Ripley. Big Dog, the chief before referred to, has circulated a report extensively among the whites that some of the Chippewas had attacked the post of Sauk Centre and killed fifty soldiers. The animus of this is easily discovered, inasmuch as all who believed the story would flee precipitately, and leave their property as plunder for the Indians.

A singular development has just taken place here. Chaska, who saved the life of Geo. Spencer, at the imminent risk of his own, has been informed against by old Wabasha, (one of the reliable "good Injins.") The testimony is clear and concise, and shows conclusively that Chaska killed a white man just before he rescued Spencer, and the probability is that had not his whole time been occupied in protecting this friend of his boyhood, his hands would have been deeply dyed.

Another Indian at Mankato was tried, and no evidence appearing against him, was discharged. Recently a citizen recognized him as a participant in the battle at New Ulm. Col. Miller has placed him in irons. And so new phases are developed every day in this trouble—perhaps just begun. Gov. Sibley has forwarded a new list of "the condemned" to the President, urging their immediate execution. He says many have been hanged who were far less guilty than those left unpunished.

F. S. T.

Ran the Blockade.

[From the Savannah News, Jan. 9.]

The arrival at Wilmington of the large iron steamer Giraffe, formerly a packet running between Greenock, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland has been announced. In coming in, almost within sight of the blockaders, she grounded, and remained in this predicament for two hours until floated off by the tide. The Giraffe brought over a very valuable cargo for the Government, and some twenty lithographic engravers and printers for the Treasury Department.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following is a list of the names of soldiers who have died in general hospitals in Louisville during the week ending Jan. 23, 1863:

Jan. 17—Elijah Bailey, F, 66th Ind.
" Enoch Biggs, K, 88th Ill.
Jan. 18—W. B. Hopkins, C, 91st Ill.
" Miller Elliott, B, 41st Ind.
" Chas. Swift, I, 63d Ill.
" Nicholas Kohl, A, 98th Ill.
Jan. 19—Jas. Higgins, D, 15th Ind.
Jan. 21—H. Wright, D, 25th Mich.
" Alfred Woolkill, H, 73d Ind.
Jan. 22—N. J. Norris, G, 73d Ill.
Jan. 23—Hector Chubb, D, 21st Mich.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED, ON EACH SIDE, AT PERRYVILLE.—Surgeon George G. Shumard, after a careful investigation of the matter, has come to the conclusion that the entire number of rebels killed and wounded at Perryville, was full seven thousand, while the total number of our wounded did not exceed two.

☞ The Boston *Daily Advertiser* suggests that the President issue a proclamation to the non-slaveholding whites of the South, bringing home to their minds the fact that their interests are against slavery, and that the Government is really fighting their battles.

☞ On the 15th inst., William Trovonger, Postmaster of Iron Springs, Miami county, Kansas, was shot dead by his brother-in-law, Mr. Dunbar. The quarrel arose over a game of cards.

A LOYAL NEWS DEALER.—Mr. Osborn, the news dealer at Davenport, Iowa, refuses to circulate the Copperhead *Times* of this city.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. BARGAINS IN COLLARS AND EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. RICH REAL LACES, ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS, SUPERB DRESS GOODS, NEW FURNISHING GOODS, and an unlimited variety of goods for Holiday Gifts, just received by W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 LAKE ST.

BOYLE'S CHEAP STORE 195 South Clark Street. Hoop Skirts, Hoop Skirts, HOOP SKIRTS. [illegible]

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE! FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH, TWO NEW STEAM ENGINES. One 18 by 20 inches—35 horse power. One 10½ by 20 inches—25 horse power. Each Engine has a fly wheel, heater, force pump, check valve, and counter shaft with pulleys. Apply to JAMES WARNER, [illegible] street, or to SANFORD B. PERRY, [illegible] Washington street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. PETER CALDWELL has located at 111 Monroe street, one door west of New Post Office, formerly U. S. Headquarters. [illegible] P. CALDWELL.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. Osgood, after years of practical experience, [illegible] Address "MRS. C. H. OSGOOD," Chicago, Ill.

SALT! SALT! SALT! 500 Sacks Coarse Salt. [illegible]

RHEUMATISM CURED, OR NO PAY. [illegible] PATRICK DUFFY.

A FORTUNE TELLER CAN be consulted at A. J. STREETER'S ROOMS, [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A few good Canvassers to sell "Abbott's History of the Rebellion." First volume now ready. Address or apply to CLARKE & CO., Box 4251, or 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Exchange—$10,000 worth of Fresh Groceries, comprising a general assortment, for unincumbered real estate and half cash. Apply by letter, with stamp, or in person, to BURKE & CO., 22 South Water street, Richmond House Block.

WANTED—Information of Wilson C. Ashmore, an insane man, now at large in this State. [illegible] SAMUEL ASHMORE, of Oakland, Coles county, Ill., or at the Institute for the Insane at Jacksonville.

WANTED.—A good business man with $10,000 capital desires to connect himself with some good wholesale Grocery House. [illegible] Address with real name Post Office Box 1115.

WANTED—Agents in Northwestern Indiana for the History of the Southern Rebellion, by Samuel M. Schmucker, L.L.D. [illegible] C. F. VENT, Publisher and Bookseller, No. 6 West Fourth St., Cin. O.

WANTED—To Rent, from May 1st, a house on the South Side, or on the North Side. Michigan Avenue is desired. Address Post Office Box 926.

WANTED.—A middle-aged lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as a housekeeper in some hotel in this city. Good references can be given as to capabilities. Address "E. L. L.," Chicago Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

WANTED—To lease for ten years for manufacturing purposes, a lot about 125 feet by 150 feet between Fulton and Monroe streets, and Jefferson and Canal streets. Address Box 760, giving location and price per year.

WANTED—A good convenient house for a small family by a prompt paying tenant. [illegible] Address "Tenant," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Agents that are travelling to sell, or canvass for other things, to sell "BARNUM'S SELF-SEWER." [illegible] D. BARNUM, Inventor, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Purchase a Portable Steam Engine and Boiler—12 or 15 horse power—for half cash and good valuable real estate. Address for three days "L. W. P.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—An Office on the first Floor or basement in a good central location for which a fair price will be paid. Address box 2667.

WANTED.—A middle-aged man is desirous of a situation as Porter, or will make himself generally useful. [illegible] "J. W.," at this office.

WANTED—A good stout Horse and second-hand or new Dray. [illegible] "DRAY," Post Office Box 2667.

WANTED—A situation by a young man from New England. Store preferred. Understands Book-Keeping, [illegible] Address Post Office Box 4251.

WANTED.—A respectable lady wants a situation as a Dry Nurse in a good family. [illegible] Call at 131 Huron street, west of Franklin, North Side.

WANTED.—New Map for 1863. Colton's Map of the United States, size 5x6 feet, is the best in existence. Agents wanted to sell it in all the large cities of the West. Sample copies sent free by express on receipt of six dollars. Address RUFUS BLANCHARD, 52 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WANTED—A small Safe. Any person having one to sell cheap can address "L R," Tribune office.

WANTED—A Book Binder. One who can forward and finish blank and printed work, can have a permanent situation, if a good workman, by applying to C. J. WARD, [illegible] Lake street.

WANTED—I wish to purchase a first class Retail Grocery. [illegible] CASH DOWN. B. C. SMITH, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A situation by a young man in some good house, who can speak, read and write English, German, French and Italian, and is also a good accountant, and can give good references. Address "M R," Tribune office.

WANTED—Agents. To sell the New Book called the Incidents of the War; or, The Romance and Realities of Soldier Life. [illegible] R. R. LANDON, Agent, 50 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. P. O. Box 4422.

WANTED—Dairyman. Wanted a man or woman to take charge, about April 1st, of a Dairy of fifty Cows, [illegible] Address "DAIRY," at Tribune office, stating terms.

WANTED—Immediately, twenty good Horse Collar Makers at the manufactory on Seventh street, between Market street and Clark avenue, St. Louis, Mo. L. DEMING, Agent.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c. [illegible] O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—(600,000) more Agents to sell our new EMPIRE CITY and PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGES. Most wonderful in contents; unequalled for money making. [illegible] C. M. DUNN & CO., 131 Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 199 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. [illegible] MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.—$75 a Month!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Persons wanting Male or Female help, for city or country, should call at Stewart & Haskell's General and Employment Office, 109 Clark street, M. E. Church Block, Chicago, or by letter—P. O. Box 1862. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents for a New Letter Paper for Soldiers; no ink used, (not impression paper.) Also, Clark's Patent Indelible Pencil for marking clothing. [illegible] E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Box 20.

WANTED, FARMS AND LANDS, In exchange for gold and plated Jewelry. Agents need not apply. Address, stating locality, &c., &c., JEWELER, P. O. Box 4079, Chicago.

WANTED—One good Agent wanted in every city, county and town. Constant employment given in selling newly patented articles in universal demand and of practical utility. [illegible] RICE & CO., Chicago, Agents and Inventors, Depot near the Post Office.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] J. O. JAMES & CO. Post Office Drawer [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office, SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP. [illegible] A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3348.

WANTED—Local Agents for AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE. For families and neighborhoods. Any woman can earn from $10 to $25 per week with it. It knits from 5,000 to 20,000 stitches per minute—the same stitch made by hand—a pair of Stockings in fifteen minutes. [illegible] ELLIOT, General Agents, 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Cut this out for future reference.

SORGHUM WANTED by R. W. BENDER, SUGAR REFINERY, 63 Canal street, Near Madison Street Bridge.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A large, dry and well-lighted basement, suitable for storage. Possession given immediately. Apply to FAY & Co., 132 South Clark street.

TO RENT—From Feb. 1st, 1863, to May 1st, 1864, the two-story dwelling house No. 266 South Jefferson street, containing eight rooms, [illegible] CLARK, 238 South Jefferson st.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. [illegible] W. W. KIMBALL, 107 Lake street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. [illegible] WM. H. PROSSER, 120 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can obtain Board with a large front room, furnished or unfurnished, at 223 South Clark street. Also, a room for a single gentleman.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with board, can be obtained at 69 Fourth avenue. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant rooms, can be furnished at 15 Adams street.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can find a good and comfortable boarding [illegible]

BOARD.—Desirable Rooms can be obtained, with Board, by applying at 142 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A finely located [illegible] on Lake street. [illegible] No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

COUNTRY HOTEL FOR SALE. [illegible] W. SCOVILLE, [illegible] Clark streets.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a Retail Grocery. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable Steam Engines from three to fifteen horse power, [illegible] Sherman House.

$6,000.—For sale on [illegible] terms, a clean fresh stock of goods, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Rare chance. [illegible] Shoe Store, No. 77 Dearborn street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story [illegible] Building, 73 North Clark street. [illegible] KNAUTH & MALCOM, 8 North Clark [illegible]

FOR SALE—An Eating House in the City of Springfield—the Capital of the State, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The three-story basement Brick House, corner of [illegible] Wolcott streets. [illegible] DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

FOR SALE—A first class Grist and Saw Mill in a good location [illegible] of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway [illegible]

FOR SALE—10 acres of Land, situated between State and Lasalle streets [illegible] HIGGINSON, [illegible] Water streets, No. 1 Wheeler's Block.

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement [illegible] RICH SOIL. Produces Larger Crops. Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, within four years. GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS—GOOD SOCIETY. [illegible] CHAS. K. LANDIS, [illegible] Cumberland County, New Jersey. [illegible]

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful, healthy, rural [illegible] 300 acres of rich, highly cultivated [illegible]

IT TOOK THE PREMIUM At the State Fair. [illegible] call upon E. H. CUMMINGS, [illegible] or upon J. W. STORY, [illegible] Wisconsin.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE [illegible] The people are perceiving that glowing [illegible] That it is economy and wisdom to purchase a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility. There are 105,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE FOR LIFE TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of [illegible] on its cost may be obtained in use by [illegible] This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT. GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago. ☞ Circulars may be had on application or by post.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE [illegible] Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, DOUBLE KNOT [illegible] They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carried either to the right or left, [illegible] Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. [illegible] They are NOISELESS, [illegible] THEY are the FASTEST SEWERS in the world, making five stitches to each revolution. [illegible] Agents wanted throughout the Western States. [illegible] FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Post Office Box [illegible] Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. SINGER & CO'S LETTER A Family Sewing Machine, With all the new improvements. [illegible] Fell, Hem, Bind, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Quilt, And has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. [illegible] I. M. SINGER & CO., Chicago Office, 58 Clark street. Local Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINE. Invented in 1845—Perfected in [illegible] [illegible] W. R. MERWIN Sole Proprietor, 6 South Fourth Street, SAINT LOUIS, MO. SMITH & DWYER, No. 94 Lake street, Wholesale and Retail Agents, and sold by all Druggists in Chicago. [illegible] HOWE MACHINE [illegible]

500 HLF. CHESTS [illegible]

Special Notices.

DR. D. MACRAE respectfully [illegible] of Chicago that he has permanently located in the city, with the purpose of [illegible] MEDICAL PROFESSION. Office [illegible] House. D. MACRAE, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (late U. S. A.)

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID. [illegible] NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, [illegible] Bedford, Kings County, New York.

CARD. Deafness and Blindness. [illegible] WOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operative [illegible] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. [illegible]

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR. [illegible] For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Agents for Chicago, Ill.

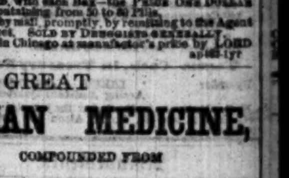
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, [illegible] GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR [illegible] Sold by all Druggists, &c. [illegible] William A. Batchelor on [illegible] Factory, 81 Barclay st., New York. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, A sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the Head. [illegible] the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all [illegible] No. 169 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.) [illegible] Post Office Box 4251, Chicago, Ill.

CARD TO THE LADIES. Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills FOR FEMALES. [illegible] Price, $1.00 per Box. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. [illegible] DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE, COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.



CHEROKEE CURE. UNFAILING CURE for Weakness, Emission, Impotency, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, Obstructed and Difficult Menstruation, and all Diseases caused by Deviating from the path of Nature, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Nervous Irritability, Self distrust Love of Solitude, Dyspepsia, Cough, Symptoms of Consumption, &c. [illegible] Indian Remedy. [illegible] Do Despair! The "Cherokee Cure" will relieve you after all Quack Doctors have failed!! [illegible] Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The Spring [illegible] Lake Forest, January 12th, 1863. [illegible] DICKINSON.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILL. [illegible] Particular Attention paid to Physical Culture. [illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO'S [illegible] MACHINES [illegible]

THE GOOD SAMARITAN [illegible]

PRIME MALT BARLEY, $1.20 per BUSHEL, 34 lbs. [illegible] IRWIN & MORRIS, [illegible] Board of Trade Building.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A finely located [illegible] on Lake street. [illegible]

COUNTRY HOTEL FOR SALE. [illegible] Lease, Furniture and fixtures of a country hotel [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a Retail Grocery. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable Steam [illegible] from three to fifteen horse power, second-hand. [illegible] Sherman House.

$6,000.—For sale on [illegible] terms, a [illegible]

FOR SALE—Rare chance. [illegible] will dispose of the stock, lease and fixtures of a well known and liberally patronized [illegible] Shoe Store, No. 77 Dearborn street [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story Frame Building, 70 North Clark street. [illegible] KRAUTE & MALCOM, 39 North Clark street.

FOR SALE—An Eating House in the City of Springfield—the Capital of Illinois—is well located, and now doing a good business. [illegible] Apply on the premises [illegible]

FOR SALE—The three-story basement Brick House, corner of [illegible] Wolcott streets. [illegible] TO DAGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

FOR SALE—A first class Steam Grist and Saw Mill in a good locality [illegible]

FOR SALE—10 acres of Land situated between State and Lasalle and [illegible] HIGGINSON, southeast corner of Clark and Water streets, No. 1 Wheeler's Block.

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement [illegible] THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL. Produces Larger Crops. Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS—GOOD SOCIETY. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. [illegible]

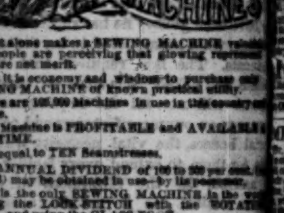
ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

Engine 16 inches bore and 42 inches stroke [illegible] Three Boilers, 42 inches diameter [illegible] All in perfect order [illegible] JOHN T. NOYES, [illegible] Market street.

FOR SALE—One of the beautiful, healthy, rural retreats, [illegible] all combined in one, [illegible] in the Western market. [illegible] land soil, with plenty of hill and dale [illegible] in embellishing the property [illegible] education and refinement. It is located within [illegible] the City of Janesville, Wisconsin. [illegible] As a Farm and a Residence [illegible]

IT TOOK THE PREMIUM

At the State Fair. For a gentleman of taste, wealth and position, wishing to retire from the exciting turmoils and corrupting influences of a city life, to live as the God of nature intended he should live, this is indeed one of those rare opportunities to secure for himself and family a beautiful home that is seldom presented to man, more than once or twice in a lifetime. The pecuniary changes of life is the only inducement that causes the sale. For particulars, address or call upon E. H. CUMMINGS, [illegible] South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois, or upon J. W. STOREY, Esq., Janesville, Wisconsin.



Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.

There are 105,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFE TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 300 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEORGE B. CHITTENDEN,

General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas. 136 Lake street, Chicago.

Circulars may be had on application or by post.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE [illegible] FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, DOUBLE KNOT and KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either to the right or to the left, or to change the direction and fasten the end of the seam, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply done by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be worked where quiet is necessary.

THEY are the FASTEST SEWERS in the World, making five stitches in each revolution. They are all dressed. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and samples of work, address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., Post Office Box [illegible]

Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. SINGER & CO'S LETTER A Family Sewing Machine, With all the new improvements, is the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines. This machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat. It can Fell, Hem, Bind, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Quilt, And has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. It is so simple in structure that a child can learn to use it, and having no liability to get out of order, it is everready to do its work. To the poor workwoman who has to sew for her bread, the Family Sewing Machine will prove a boon. [illegible] I. M. SINGER & CO. Chicago Office, 35 Clark street. Local Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.

[illegible] the great American Invention. [illegible] Premiums taken by the Howe Sewing Machine at the International World's Fair this season in London. [illegible]

HOWE MACHINE

[illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES. [illegible]

THE GOOD SAMARITAN [illegible]

500 HLF. CHESTS TEA [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANEY, 71 South Water street.

Special Notices.

J. D. MAGRAE respectfully [illegible]

CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID. [illegible]

CARD.

Deafness and Blindness. [illegible] Oculist and Aurist, Operative [illegible] Sherman House. [illegible] Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

[illegible] crown of glory. [illegible] STERLING'S AMBROSIA is [illegible] THAT WILL CURE THE HAIR TO GROW. For sale by [illegible] 144 Lake street, Agents for Chicago, Ill.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The Genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, A sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the Head. [illegible] Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4821, Chicago, Ill.

CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills FOR FEMALES.

[illegible] correcting, regulating, and removing all [illegible] of the "monthly periods" from "whatever cause" [illegible] as a preventative. [illegible] ever known [illegible] Ladies will be particular in observing [illegible] The ingredients of the Pills [illegible] known to every agent, and they will inform [illegible] perfectly harmless, and will do all [illegible]

Price, $1.00 per Box.

[illegible] "General Wholesale Agents." [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. [illegible] They are mild in operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities [illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible] THE PRICE ONE DOLLAR [illegible] by LORD & SMITH [illegible]

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE, COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE CURE.

UNFAILING CURE for Weakness, Emission, Impotency, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, Obstructed and Difficult Menstruation, and all Diseases caused by Deviating from the path of Nature, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Nervous Irritability, Self-distrust, Love of Solitude, Dyspepsia, Cough, Symptoms of Consumption, &c. [illegible] By the use of this "CURE" all improper discharges are removed. [illegible] INDIAN REMEDY. [illegible] The "Cherokee Cure" will relieve you after all Quack Doctors have failed! [illegible]

W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor, 63 South Fourth Street, SAINT LOUIS, MO. SMITH & DWYER, No. 94 Lake street, [illegible] Agents, and sold by all Druggists [illegible]

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The Spring [illegible] E. DICKINSON. [illegible]

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILL. [illegible] Attention paid to Physical Culture. [illegible]

[illegible] MALT BARLEY. [illegible] 34 lbs. [illegible] Board of Trade Building.

Banking and Exchange.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN For Three or Five Years, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST. GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN, 49 South Clark street, (up-stairs.)

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago. Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage. None but first-class real estate securities taken.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS. All kinds of Revenue Stamps on hand now, and for sale at the TRADERS' BANK. Northwest corner of Clark and Lake streets.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY. CAPITAL .... $500,000. HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice-Pres't. L. J. GAGE, Cashier. This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left a term of years; and receive and execute TRUST from Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates. Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. DIRECTORS: J. H. Dunham, John H. Foster, F. B. Yoe, F. B. Cooley, James Goodwin, D. R. Holt, [illegible], C. H. McCormick, S. A. Smith, Henry Farnam, [illegible]

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE, 40 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Particular attention given to Collections.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 30th day of May, A. D. 1861. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK. 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday. INCORPORATED IN 1861. Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. President—S. H. FLEETWOOD. Vice-Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY. Vice-Pres't—F. R. WESTFALL. Cashier—SYDNEY MYERS. BOARD OF EXAMINERS. [illegible]

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, 4 Broad Street, New York, BANKERS AND DEALERS —IN— Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange. J. V. VAN VLECK. E. A. TUCKER.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago, Ill., Transacts a General Banking Business. H. CHAPIN, President. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; [illegible] Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C., 12 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c. Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit. DRAW ON READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS, FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 139 South Water st., Chicago. Bags and Sacks Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE. Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS! Of every description. 157 South Water Street. 157. MILLERS, SEAMLESS, GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUMNY. HAM AND FEED BAGS. Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Undersigned have entered into a co-partnership, under the name and style of BUCHANAN & ALLING, for the purpose of carrying on a general Hardware Business in the city of Chicago. JOHN S. BUCHANAN, JOHN ALLING, Late of Wells & Alling, Madison, Ind. Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1863.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP Heretofore existing under the style and firm of COLE & MILNE, in the [illegible] trade at [illegible] West Madison street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of the late firm will be settled by Henry A. Cole. HENRY A. COLE, DAVID MILNE. Chicago, Jan. 26, 1863.

MR. W. H. COLE HAVING bought out Mr. Milne's interest in the above firm, the business will be carried on as usual at the old stand, 96 West Madison street, under the style and firm of H. A. & W. H. COLE. HENRY A. COLE, WM. H. COLE. Chicago, Jan. 26, 1863.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—On the 8th of January I formed a co-partnership with Mr. WM. W. DEXTER, under the name and style of Todd & Dexter. JAMES TODD. We shall continue the business of the late firm of Champion & Todd at the old store, 141 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Williams & Houghteling, is dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. J. M. WILLIAMS, W. D. HOUGHTELING. Chicago, January 8, 1863.

W. D. HOUGHTELING, (Successor to Williams & Houghteling,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 210 1-2 Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting a General Shipping, Forwarding and Commission business, under the firm of MATHER, CLARY & CO. Office in Ewing's Block, corner North Water and Clark streets. WILLIAM G. MATHER, STEPHEN CLARY, LUCIEN T. BARCLAY. Chicago, Jan. 19, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of CHAMPION & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] E. G. CHAMPION, JAMES TODD.

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, [illegible]

STORAGE.—Storage for 25,000 Barrels of Flour or Provisions, in a convenient location [illegible] 1 Wheeler's Building.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1863.

OUR UTAH CORRESPONDENCE.

MEETING OF THE UTAH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. HARDING.

How He Treats the Polygamy Question.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., December 23, 1862.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On the 8th ult., the "second Monday in December," the Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory convened in this city in their twelfth annual session.

Both Houses promptly organized, the Council electing Daniel H. Wells as President, and Jas. Y. Ferguson, Secretary; Orson Pratt, Sen., being elected Speaker, and Thomas Bullock, Chief Clerk of the other body. There was no opposition whatever to the choice of those gentlemen for their respective positions, as there is but one "party" here in all things spiritual and temporal, and that is what is known by the significant and comprehensive term of "The Church." I am informed that in all elections there is no opposition ticket, but that the Bishops and head authorities in secret conclave agree upon a list of candidates for the respective offices, which the "faithful" only have to ratify, *solens volens*, at the polls.

The oath of allegiance and of office was administered by his honor Chief Justice Kinney, to the members of the two Houses.

But little business was transacted in the first two days of the sitting, beyond mere organization, and the appointment of a joint committee to inform Governor Harding that they were ready to receive any communication which it might be his pleasure to make them.

GOVERNOR HARDING'S MESSAGE.

On Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., his Excellency appeared, and after a formal introduction to the assembled Legislature by the President of the Council, immediately proceeded to read the message, of which I give you a synopsis.

He commenced by informing them that since the adjournment of the eleventh annual session of their body he had been appointed to "the office of Governor of this Territory," and that "on the 7th day of July last" he "arrived in this city and assumed the duties of" that office.

INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE OF THE MORMONS.

He says he "had heard much of the industry and enterprise of the people of Utah, but I must admit that my most sanguine expectations were more than realized upon my arrival here. A few years since this Territory was only known as a barren desert. I found it the home of a large and thriving population, who have accomplished wonders in the short period that it has been settled, and under the steady progress of labor, protected in its indefeasible rights, the whole area embraced in the organic act establishing this Territory, must present a spectacle to the people of the United States, as satisfactory to them as it is creditable to yourselves."

THE REBELLION.

He next adverts to the present unhappy condition of our common country, and says that African slavery and the unnatural antagonisms which grow out of that relation, lie at the foundation, and that it is the duty of every lover of human liberty and friend of Republican institutions, on this continent, to stand by the Government in its present trials, and believes that the rebellion has culminated. He argues that the administration of President Lincoln has been conservative in an eminent degree, and adds: "The present war has not been prosecuted by the Federal Government because of any hostility towards the institutions of the Southern States, but to preserve the Union of the great family of States. The question of emancipation or no Union, has been thrust upon the President. In meeting that question he has shown a patriotic wisdom worthy the head of a great nation."

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

He states that on the first day of January the President will issue the Proclamation of Emancipation declaring the freedom of every slave in the States or districts of States where rebellion shall then exist. "This new order of things may for a time jostle the commercial interests, not only of this county, but of the whole civilized world, but order and harmony will soon be restored, and our system of government will still be preserved with no disturbing elements remaining; a beacon light to the nations and a refuge to countless millions who will come after us."

ADMISSION OF UTAH AS A STATE.

He speaks of the application made to Congress for the admission of this Territory into the great family of States, and that the constitution of the new proposed State of Deseret, with other documents, were referred to the appropriate committee, where the matter rests; but that the question will without doubt be taken up at the present session of Congress, "and acted on in that spirit of fairness that becomes a great and generous nation."

DOUBTFUL LOYALTY OF THE MORMONS.

"I am sorry to say, that since my sojourn among you I have heard no sentiments, either publicly or privately expressed, that would lead me to believe that much sympathy is felt by any considerable number of your people in favor of the Government of the United States, now struggling for its existence 'in the valley and the shadow' through which it has been called to pass. If I am mistaken in this opinion, no one will rejoice more than myself in acknowledging my error. I would, in the name of my bleeding country, that you, as representatives of the public sentiment here, would speedily pass such a resolution as will extort from me, if necessary, a public acknowledgement of my error, if error I have committed."

DISTRUST ON ACCOUNT OF NON-ADMISSION.

"I regret also to say I have found, in conversing with many gentlemen of social and political influence, that because the question of the admission of this Territory into the Union was temporarily postponed, distrust is entertained in regard to the friendly disposition of the Federal Government, and expressions have been used, amounting to inuendoes at least, as to what the result might be in case the admission should be denied or postponed. Every such manifestation of spirit on the part of the objector is, in my opinion, not only unbecoming, but is based on an entire misconception of the rights of the applicant, and the duties of the Representatives of the States comprising the Union."

He then gives an argument on the question of the admission of States into the Federal Union, and urges them to pass "an act whereby a correct census may be taken of the population of this Territory."

POLYGAMY.

The sections devoted to a discussion of the question of polygamy and rights of conscience cannot, in justice to the Governor, be abridged at all, and therefore, I give them in full.

I will mention, that besides the honorable members of both Houses, many citizens were present—Gentile and Mormon—who manifested deep interest in the argument and positions assumed by his Excellency on the delicate and vexed question of the "peculiar institution" of this people.

"It would be disingenuous if I were not to advert to a question which, although seemingly it has nothing to do with the promises, is yet one of vast importance to you as a people, and which cannot be ignored,—I mean that institution which is not only commended but encouraged by you, and which, to say the least of it, is an anomaly throughout Christendom. I mean polygamy, or if you prefer the term, plurality of wives. In thus approaching this delicate subject, I desire to do so in no offensive manner or unkind spirit. Yet the institution, founded upon no written statute of your territory, but upon custom alone, exists.

POLYGAMY ACCORDING TO SCRIPTURE.

"It is a potent fact, and your own public teachers, by speech and pamphlet, on many occasions have challenged its investigation at the bar of Christendom. I will not, on this occasion, be drawn into a discussion either of its morality or its Bible authority. I will neither affirm nor deny any one of the main propositions on which it rests. That there is *seeming* authority for its practice in the Old Testament Scriptures, cannot be denied. But still, there were many things authorized in the period of the world when they were written, which could not be tolerated now without overturning the whole system of our civilization, based as it is on that newer and better revelation of the common Savior of us all. While it must be confessed that the practice of polygamy prevailed to a limited extent, yet it should be remembered that it was in that age of the world when the twilight of a semi-barbarism had not yielded to the effulgence of the coming day, and when the glory and fame of the Kings of Israel consisted more in the beauty and multitude of their concubines, than in the wisdom of their counsellors. 'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth' was once the *lex talionis* of the Great Jewish Lawgiver. So capital punishment was awarded for Sabbath breaking, and there were many other statutes and customs which at this age of the world, if adopted, would carry us backward into the centuries of barbarism. I lay it down as a sound proposition, that no community can happily exist with an institution so important as that of marriage wanting in all those qualities that make it homogenial with institutions and laws of neighboring civilized communities having the same object. Anomalies in the moral world cannot long exist in a state of mere abeyance; they must, from the very nature of things, become aggressive, or they will soon disappear from the force of conflicting ideas.

AN "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

"This proposition is supported by the history of our race, and is so plain that it may be set down as an axiom. If we grant this to be true, we may sum up the conclusion of the argument as follows: Either the laws and opinions of the communities by which you are surrounded must become subordinate to your customs and opinions, or, on the other hand, you must yield to theirs—the conflict is irrepressible, but no matter whether this anomaly shall disappear or remain amongst you, it is your duty at least to guard it against flagrant abuses. That plurality of wives is tolerated and believed to be right may not appear so strange; but that a mother and her daughters are allowed to fulfil the duties of wives to the same husband, or that a man could be found in all Christendom who could be induced to take upon himself such a relationship, is, perhaps, no less a marvel in morals than in matters of taste. The mere fact that such practices are tolerated amongst you, is sufficient evidence that the human passions, whether excited by religious fanaticism, or otherwise, must be restrained, and subjected to laws to which all must yield obedience. No community can long exist without absolute social anarchy unless so important an institution as that of marriage is regulated by law. It is the basis of our civilization, and in it the whole question of the descent and distribution of real and personal estate is involved."

NO MARRIAGE LAWS.

"Much to my astonishment, I have not been able to find any law upon the statutes of this Territory regulating marriage. I earnestly recommend to your early consideration the passage of some law that will meet the exigencies of the people."

THE CONGRESSIONAL ACT TO PUNISH POLYGAMY.

"I respectfully call your attention to an act of Congress, passed the first day of July, 1862, entitled 'An act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and in other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah,' Chap. CXXVII of the statutes at large of the last session of Congress, page 501. I am aware that there is a prevailing opinion here that said act is unconstitutional, and therefore it is recommended by those in high authority that no regard whatever should be paid to the same.

"And still more to be regretted, if I am rightly informed, in some instances it has been recommended that it be openly disregarded and defied, merely to defy the same.

DANGEROUS AND DISLOYAL COUNSELS.

"I take this occasion to warn the people of this Territory against such dangerous and disloyal counsels. Whether such act is unconstitutional or not, is not necessary either to affirm or deny. The individual citizen, under no circumstances whatever, has the right to defy any law or statute of the United States with impunity. In doing so he takes upon himself the risk of the penalties of that statute, be they what they may, in case his judgment should be in error. The constitution has amply provided how, and where, all such questions of doubt are to be submitted and settled, viz: In the courts constituted for that purpose. To forcibly resist the execution of that act would be, to say the least, a high misdemeanor, and if a whole community should become involved in such resistance, would call down upon it the consequences of insurrection and rebellion. I hope and trust that no such rash counsels will prevail. If unhappily, I am mistaken in this, I choose to shut my eyes to the consequences.

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP.

"Amongst the most cherished and sacred rights secured to the citizens of the United States, is the right 'to worship God according to the dictates of conscience.' It would have been strange, indeed, if the founders of our Government had not thrown around the citizen this irrevocable warranty, when it is remembered that so many of the framers of the constitution must have been familiar with the acts of the British Parliament against 'nonconformists,' and had witnessed the injustice and hardship resulting therefrom. They had seen men of the most exalted abilities and virtues excluded from places of public trust, from no other or better reason then that they would not subscribe to all the dogmas of a church established by law. They had witnessed at the same time other men of most questionable integrity and morality, clothed in the robes of prelate and Bishop, exacting without stint or mercy, enormous revenues from an unwilling people, and expending the same in the pursuit of an unholy ambition, and in a luxury that better befitted the court of some Eastern satrap, than the followers of 'the meek and lowly Jesus,' on whom they professed to believe. In the light of their past experience, and inspired by the great primal truths of the declaration, 'the indefeasible right of man to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' still sounding in their ears, they founded a government on the basis of religious toleration before unknown to mankind. This could not well have been otherwise from the very nature of things. It was the inevitable corollary that proceeded from the premises, and thus was it that religion was left a matter between man and his Maker and not between man and the government.

HOW FAR DOES THE RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE EXTEND.

"But here arises a most important question—a question perhaps that has never yet been asked or fully answered in this country—how far does the right of conscience extend? Is there any limit to its rights; and if so, where shall the line of demarkation be drawn, designating that which is not forbidden from that which is? This is, indeed, a most important inquiry, and, from the tendency of the times, must, sooner or later be answered. I cannot and will not on this occasion pretend to answer this question, but will venture the suggestion that when it is answered the same rules will be adopted as if the freedom of speech and of the press was involved in the argument.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE PRESS.

"Let us refer to this provision of the Constitution. It is found in the first article of the amendments: 'Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press.' Can we logically infer from the above provision that these rights are not correlative, or that they do not rest on the same principles? That one of these rights is of more importance to the citizen than another? and that his duty, in their 'free exercise,' is not the same? I think not. Let us briefly examine this proposition. Because the freedom of speech and of the press is guaranteed, can the citizen thereby be allowed to speak slanderously and falsely of his neighbors? Can he write and print a libel with impunity? He certainly can not; and his folly would almost amount to idiocy if he should appeal to the Constitution to shield him from the consequences of his acts. But the question may be asked, why not? The answer is at hand: simply because he is not permitted to abuse these rights. If, upon a prosecution for slander or libel, the defendant should file his plea, setting up that provision of the Constitution as matter of defense, the plea would not only be bad on demurrer, but the pleader would be looked upon as a very bad lawyer. Will any one inform me why the same parity of reasoning should not apply as well in one case as the other? That if an act in violation of law, and repugnant to the civilization in the midst of which that act has been committed, should be followed by a prosecution, could it be justified under the guaranty of the Constitution, securing the 'free exercise of religion' more than in the cases above cited? I shall pause for an answer. There can be no limit beyond which the mind may not dwell and our thoughts soar in our aspirations after truth. We may think what we will, believe what we will, and speak what we will, on all subjects of speculative theology. We may believe with equal impunity the Talmud of the Jew, the Bible of the Christian, the Book of Mormon, the Koran, or the Veda of the Bramin. We cannot elevate, other than by moral forces, the human soul from the low plane of ignorance and barbarism, whether it worships for its God the Lama of the Tartar, or the Beetle of the Egyptian. But when religious opinions assume new manifestations, and pass from the condition of mere sentiment into overt acts, no matter whether they be acts of faith or not, they must not outrage the opinions of the civilized world; but on the other hand, must conform to those usages established by law, and which are believed to underlie our very civilization.

"But the question returns. Is there any limit to the free exercise of religion? If there is not, then in the midst of the nineteenth century, human victims may be sacrificed as an atonement for sins, and 'widows burned alive on the funeral pile.' Is there one here who believes that such shocking barbarisms could be practiced in the name of religion, and in 'the free exercise thereof,' in any State or Territory under the Constitution of the United States?

"If not, then there must be a limit to this right under consideration, and it only remains for the proper tribunal, at the proper time, to fix the boundaries, as each case shall arise involving the question."

POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

He next speaks of the powers vested in the Governor by the Organic Act, in regard to nominating certain officers "by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council," such as Attorney General for the Territory, Marshal, Auditor, Treasurer, &c.; and holds that all such officers who have heretofore been elected by joint ballot of the Legislative Assembly were illegally chosen, and that consequently "their acts were not and are not binding upon the citizen." In view of this fact he advises some legislation to obviate "the hardships and inconveniencies that may hereafter grow out of the same."

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

He urges upon them "the necessity of a thorough revision and codification of the statutes of this Territory," and calls their attention especially to certain chapters and sections requiring amendment or repeal altogether.

Chief among these are sections 112 and 113, under the title of "Justifiable killing and the prevention of public offenses," of which he says: "These provisions are too palpably unjust to stand a day on your statutes. It would be an easy matter for an innocent man to be murdered, and yet, under these provisions, his murderer could escape under the plea that the circumstances were such as to excite his fears that certain acts either would be done, or had been, for which he claimed the immunity of the statute. If your laws against the offenses therein named are not sufficiently penal, make them so; but to authorize, by a public statute, the killing of a man on mere suspicion that he has committed or will commit certain acts, which are less than capital upon his conviction after a fair trial, seems to me most cruel and unjust. No community can adopt the principles contained in that statute without soon becoming (dropping the figure) as a 'whitened sepulchre, filled with dead men's bones.'"

VOTING BY BALLOT.

Likewise, he calls their attention to the statute law in regard to voting by ballot, which contains this provision: "Each elector shall provide himself with a vote containing the names of the persons he wishes elected, and the offices he would have them fill, and present it neatly folded to the judge of election, who shall number it, and deposit it in the ballot box; the clerk shall then write the name of the elector, and opposite the number of his vote." It will readily be perceived that this peculiar feature of the law in question completely defeats the object of voting by ballot, which is absolute secrecy and freedom of the electors. The evils of such a system as obtains here, are thus forcibly stated by the Governor: "A thousand circumstances might so completely surround the elector that he would be compelled oftentimes to vote against the convictions of his judgment, and yet could not, if interested and powerful parties were permitted to scrutinize the ballots cast by him, in the discharge of one of his most sacred duties."

He quotes from a message of Gov. Cumming, a former Executive of the Territory, in which he advises them that they "cannot reasonably anticipate a continuance of their partial isolation," and adds: "If this was true in 1859, how much more is it true to-day? The constantly increasing travel over the great overland mail route, and thousands of emigrants passing yearly through your Territory, many of whom become permanent citizens, admonish all of us that your days of isolation from the outside world have forever passed. Even if it were desirable, you cannot longer remain isolated and walled in by the natural ramparts around you. Every kanyon susceptible of improvement will be converted into some thoroughfare, where the never ceasing tide of our population will be poured along. Every nook and valley, which for ages have been only trodden by wild beasts or savage men, will become the home of some enterprising citizen, whose right it will be to claim the protection of just and wholesome laws."

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Governor takes them to task for neglect of passing some law organizing a system of Common Schools, and says: "I have not been able to find any laws upon your statutes inaugurating a Common School system, or that any money has been appropriated with a view to that end, although you have appropriated money to other objects of much less importance, for instance in keeping up a quasi military establishment at considerable expense to the people. As much as this condition of things may at one period of your history been required, it seems to me that the time has passed when the Territorial funds should be used for that purpose, at the expense of so important a measure as that which looks to the education of the rising generation amongst you."

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

He then adverts to the Indian troubles which have, in some parts of this and adjacent Territories, entailed so great loss on parties of peaceful emigrants, and says: "from statements, which I believe to be reliable, certain residents of this Territory have been known openly to barter and trade with the same Indians for clothing and other articles, which they at the time, must have known were the spoils of plunder from murdered citizens. These practices have in my opinion a direct tendency to encourage these outrages against humanity. I respectfully submit for your consideration whether any legislation is demanded at your hands to prevent these outrages in future."

THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

He then calls their attention to the fact that on the first day of next January, the Homestead act will go into effect, whereby every person who is of legal age, or the head of a family, may enter on and take possession of one hundred and sixty acres of any public land then vacant, and by the compliance with certain conditions, become entitled to receive a patent therefor.

"When it is remembered that this beneficent act was intended to secure a home to every loyal citizen, on terms so easy and just, its consequences for good cannot be well overestimated to the present and future generations.

"What patriotic devotion does the recipient of this great boon not owe to the Government that thus shields himself and family from the possibility of want, if he will make use of the means God and nature have given him? When it is also remembered that every rood of land in this Territory will be opened to the citizen, upon no harder terms than that they will occupy and cultivate it, and remain loyal to our common Government, who should doubt for a moment that such a golden opportunity shall be offered in vain? Or that one link shall be stricken from that chain of sympathy that should ever bind us, alike in interest, in body and soul, to that same benign and just Government?"

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, he says: "I have felt it to be my duty to urge upon your earnest consideration the suggestions and measures herein recommended. At the same time, I felt that I would be wanting in proper respect to you were I to accompany each of these recommendations with an assignment of all the reasons which might be urged in their favor.

"I am accountable to the Government of our common country for these recommendations. You, too, are responsible to the same tribunal, and to your immediate constituents, for the disposition that you make of them. It is your province and duty to consider and discuss them, and either adopt or reject them, as your wisdom shall determine.

"May each one of you be clothed with wisdom from on high, in the discharge of the important duties which devolve upon you; and may your deliberations be such as not only to secure the lasting peace, happiness, and prosperity of the people of this Territory, but will also redound to the welfare and glory of our common country."

THE EFFECT OF THE MESSAGE.

At the close of the reading of the message, the Legislature by joint resolution ordered the public printer to issue 1,000 copies of the same. Some little factious opposition was manifest on the introduction of this resolution, noticeable merely as showing that the plain reasoning and convincing logic of that document on questions of most delicate yet vital importance, had, so soon, stirred up a feeling of rancor and hostility on the part of the "Saints."

THE MESSAGE PROBABLY SUPPRESSED.

Since, that date, nearly two weeks have elapsed, and as yet the message has not seen the light, and it is generally understood that it never will through the agency of the press here. It is said, and currently believed that, as soon as delivered, it was submitted to the great head of the church with his counsellors, who amazed at the audacity of the style and the masterly manner in which it treated their beloved "peculiar institution," decided at once that it must be suppressed, and the fiat went forth accordingly to publishers and typos. There has been two issues of the *Deseret News* since the time of its delivery, and not one word of even the most indirect allusion is made to the fact that such a document ever existed. As the Governor said in the message: "Your own public teachers, by speech and pamphlet, on many occasions have challenged its investigation at the bar of Christendom," meaning polygamy, what an opportunity was here offered them to meet and overthrow the arguments and deductions of that document, if in their power so to do! Let them have printed and given it to the world, accompanied with reports from the appropriate committees, to whom it would have been referred, combatting at every assailable point, and meeting its assumptions with logic cold, keen and pitiless, that might have rendered it and its author subject to the contemptuous opinion of the world of Mormon and Gentile faith alike. That they did not thus meet and demolish it, leads to but one inference: that its statements and reasonings are unanswerable, and they dare not let it go forth among their people, who might learn therefrom some truths that would weaken their faith in the doctrines and tendencies of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints."

"SHAKING IN THEIR BOOTS."

Wonder need not be felt at their evident bewilderment and alarm, as this is the first and only time within their history where a Governor has touched upon the matter of plurality of wives at all, even in the most delicate and "rose-water" style. Had a thunderbolt fallen in their midst, I do not think they would have exhibited more palpable trepidation, and involuntary movement of nerve and muscle by the encasement of their nether extremities, vulgarly called "shaking in their boots," than they did on this occasion.

THE EFFECT OF SUPPRESSING THE MESSAGE.

I am surprised, likewise, at the evident want of policy indicated by this determination to suppress the message, as thousands will now read it carefully and thoughtfully, who, were it not for the publicity given it by the refusal to publish, would doubtless never have scanned its pages. Already eager inquiries are made for it, not only on the part of the Gentiles, but many of those in the "Faith" likewise. The women especially rejoice in the fact that a blow has been dealt at the monster iniquity which crushes and abases them beneath the iron heel of the worst and most relentless despotism on the face of the earth. I opine that the Saints would be quite surprised did they know how much of discontent is felt and exhibited to those in whom they place confidence) by the female portion of this community toward the more repulsive tenets and practices of this self-assumed "Most Holy Church." But I forbear; this is delicate ground to touch upon.

THE MESSAGE TO BE PUBLISHED.

I will state that measures have been taken to place the message in the hands of the citizens, not only of this Territory, but of the whole country, that they may learn for themselves wherein consists the heinous offense that has called down upon it the anathemas of those high in authority here.

THE GOVERNOR TAKES THE RESPONSIBILITY.

I learn from sources that I cannot regard as questionable, that Gov. Harding, soon after his arrival, was waited upon at various times by divers of those notabilities, who presumed to advise him to avoid all allusions even to the question of polygamy and kindred topics, and "all should go well with him;" but that, should he take an opposite course, they could not say what terrible consequences might not follow, for which they could not feel themselves responsible after these words of warning. I need scarcely say that the Governor, who is a man of eminent decision of character, and illy brooks any such impertinent interference and dictation, gave them no equivocal answer, and has since "assumed the responsibility" of doing his own thinking, and giving expression to the deductions of his own unbiased judgment. O.

Miscellaneous.

BROOM CORN.—Always on hand and for sale, an assorted stock of Broom Corn. Apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS & BRO.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. T. C. CUTLER, CORN DOCTOR, will effectually cure Corns and Bunions, without causing blood, or causing pain or soreness. He will operate at his rooms, at the City Hotel, or call at any part of the city, orders being left to that effect.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of offensive matter of all descriptions, spoiled meats, dead animals, &c., &c. Rainwater cisterns cleaned and purified. All work attended to with promptness and dispatch, and at reasonable rates. Post office Box 4149.

TO PACKERS.—400 bbls. Coarse (Syracuse) Salt, For sale at a Bargain. To close a consignment. MATHER, CLARY & CO., Corner North Water and Clark sts.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS.—We will pay 110 AND INTEREST for any part of fifty thousand Chicago City seven per cent. Bonds. C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, Corner Lake and Dearborn sts.

THE BEST SELLING HISTORY OF THE REBELLION is issued by THE AUBURN PUBLISHING CO. Agents should send at once for full particulars [illegible] E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Lots, Lands and Houses for sale by G. M. Higginson, 1 Wheeler's Block, on southeast corner of S. Clark and Water-sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A brick house and lot on Indiana Avenue, South of Old street. House and Lot on Ringgold Place, East of Prairie Avenue. House and Lot on Clark, near Harrison. [illegible] 242½ feet front, by 100 feet deep on Ontario street. Improved farm of 160 acres 3 miles from Harlem Railroad Station. Improved farm of 160 acres, 5 miles from Wilmington. Inquire of R. K. CHAMBERS, Room 4 Telegraph Building, Corner Lake and Clark.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. $300,000 worth of City Property and Lands in Iowa, belonging to the estate of Antoine Le Claire, deceased. IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT. Le Claire Block, of brick, [illegible] containing a hotel, two public halls, ten first-class stores and several offices. Post Office Block, of brick, 60 feet front, four stories, containing the Post Office, two stores, six offices, and large upper rooms. The above property is the most desirable in the city, all leased, and will bring a large net income on an investment. Twenty Brick and Frame Dwelling Houses in different locations. 100 choice building lots; one lot of 17 acres adjoining the railroad depot and bridge, fronting on the Mississippi River; two lots of 20 acres each, one lot of 12 acres, one lot of 20 acres, and one lot of 12 acres, all in the City Limits. Also, houses and lots, vacant lots and outlots, in the City of Le Claire, Scott County. Houses and lots in Iowa City, Johnson County. 10,000 acres improved and unimproved farming lands near the line of the Miss. and Mo. Railroad. The above property is offered for sale, to close the estate of the late Antoine Le Claire, at such prices as must prove a profitable investment to the purchasers. For prices, terms, and further particulars, apply to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, or JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa.

Furs.

WORLD'S FAIR—On Exhibition for a few days, at the GREAT FUR EMPORIUM, No. 164 LAKE STREET, The world renowned Groups, PANTHER AND DEER FROM THE LONDON EXHIBITION. You will also find there the best assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FURS West of New York. Call at the Great Fur Emporium. A. HERZOG & Co., 164 Lake st.

FURS, FURS, FURS. IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF Hats, Caps and Furs, 152 LAKE STREET. My assortment in the before named articles cannot be surpassed in the West. Through my facilities in purchasing and manufacturing, I am enabled to sell at lower prices than any house in the city. Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere. IGNATZ HERZOG, P. O. Box 2692. 152 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS! LADIES' FURS, GENTS' FUR CAPS, Collars, Gauntlets, Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Buy where you can make the best selections at the lowest prices. Try 135 Lake Street. I. C. MAYER. Great inducements to wholesale dealers.

Insurance.

THE CHICAGO MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, 128 & 130 Lake street, Chicago. Capital paid in and invested in first-class City Mortgages, $100,000.00.

DIRECTORS: H. H. Magie, Thomas Church, L. C. P. Freer, C. B. Hosmer, Nelson Tuttle, J. V. Farwell, Sol. A. Smith, Orrington Lunt, P. L. Yoe, Peter Page. H. H. MAGIE, President. THOS. CHURCH, V. Pres. L. C. P. FREER, Treasurer. C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary. PETER PAGE, Gen'l Agent. Dr. J. W. FREER and Dr. E. INGALLS, Ex. Physicians.

THE CHICAGO MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. Has obtained in its Charter and mode of doing business, all of the valuable features of the best and most successful American and English Life Companies. Our Tables are as low as any safe Company can be; are carefully adjusted, and in them are found all the different modes of payment usually adopted or desired. Our capital is ample, and the security perfect, for our patrons. Our Policies will be given with or without participation in the profits of the Company, and we invite your careful consideration to the facilities offered by us for Life Insurance in a good Home Life Insurance Company.

HOME INSURANCE COMP'Y, OF NEW YORK. OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital,	$1,000,000.00
Assets, 1st July, 1862,	$1,565,679.16
Liabilities,	$57,836.32

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.

ASSETS.

Cash balance in Bank	$[illegible]
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate	[illegible]
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, [illegible])	[illegible]
United States and other stocks (market value)	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Interest due on 1st July, 1862, (of which [illegible] has since been received)	27,320.87
Balance in hands of agents and in course of transmission from Agents, on 1st July, (of which $14,849.79 has since been received)	39,031.74
Bills receivable, (for premiums on Inland risks)	44,912.07
Other property, miscellaneous items	10,957.34
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office	1,386.30
Total	$1,565,679.16

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, '62	$57,458.32
Due stockholders on account former dividends	378.00

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President. JOHN McGEE, Secretary. MILLER & WILMARTH, Agents, 150 South Water street, Chicago.

Business Cards.

T. FAY, M. D., DENTIST. Successor to Dr. W. H. Kennicott, Dentist. Office obligations to old patients fully assumed. 131 LAKE STREET. REFERENCES—Thomas Church, Dr. Freer, Wright & Tyrrell, Dr. W. W. Allport, Rev. Dr. Bishop, Rev. Dr. Pratt.

NORTHWESTERN PENSION, BOUNTY AND CLAIM AGENCY.—Prize money and all claims growing out of the war collected. No charge for advice. Address, with stamp, ISAAC R. HITT & CO., No. 28 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

ERNEST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois. Loans negotiated on real estate security.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, 83 Clark street, Chicago. Will prosecute claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, &c. Attorneys for drawing Pension Money from the Chicago Agency. Application may be made by mail.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurers' Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $5.00. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees $1.00. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 83 Clark street.

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. 18 & 20 River Street, Chicago.

HOOP IRON! Iron Safes!! WINDOW GLASS!!! We have received new supplies of the above articles, for sale at lowest manufacturer's prices. [illegible] ALSO—On hand and for sale as usual, at manufacturer's prices— Shoenberger's Juniata Nails, Shoenberger's Sheet Iron, Shoenberger's Juniata Boiler Plate, Shoenberger's Plow Steel, Extra quality Berea Grindstones, &c. W. F. CARRY & CO. Iron and Nail Warehouse, 61 to 77 River-st., Cleveland, O.

BACON'S BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE FOR VAULT, with Covert's Patent Bank Lock, without any key or key hole. This is THE PREMIUM LOCK OF AMERICA. No. 1 has 447,600 changes. For sale by F. W. PRATT.

FIRE PROOF SAFES, AND FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF, manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati. NO OTHER SAFES IN THIS COUNTRY will begin to compare with them in workmanship and finish. Made with heavy round bolts and silver-plated handles. For sale by F. W. PRATT.

WM. LANGE, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef and Pork by the barrel. 515 STATE STREET, Chicago. Post Office Box [illegible]. Steamboats, Propellers and Vessels furnished at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANEY, 71 South Water street.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, A positive and specific REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys. For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, AND FOR Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, OF BOTH SEXES, ARISING FROM EXCESSES, Or Habits of Dissipation, Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,

PALLID COUNTENANCE, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes,) are frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once Affected With Organic Weakness, Requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES! IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex, Or in the Decline or Change of Life! SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

No Family Should Be Without It!

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c. And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER Will accompany the Medicine. "PHYSICIANS" PLEASE NOTICE. "We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu Cubebs, Junniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist. Prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

AFFIDAVIT. Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD. Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Address letters for information, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, DEPOT, 104 South Tenth Street, (Below Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS! HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, EVERYWHERE. Ask for Helmbold's. TAKE NO OTHER! Cut out the advertisement and send for it. The Trade supplied by, and all orders should be addressed to LORD & SMITH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

Musical Instruments, Etc.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS Instruments, 99 SOUTH CLARK STREET. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line. Lowest New York Prices. Post Office Box 2686.

PRINCE & CO'S IMPROVED MELODEONS, WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week. Manufactory, corner of Maryland & Niagara sts., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS: 87 FULTON STREET .... NEW YORK. 43 LAKE STREET .... CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co.	Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn	Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber	St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak	Philadelphia
A. Couse	Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein	New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer	Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold over TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others. We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings. All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design. Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada. Address either GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago. Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago. Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &C., &C. Made to order at the shortest notice. Landell or Sibley Tent. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

Railroads.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects A FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern Cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities.)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (430 miles,) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route. Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Baggage checked through and transferred free.

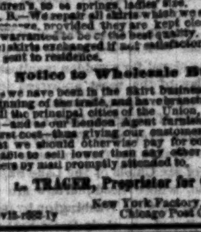
FREIGHTS. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any Railroad Station in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES. Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R." For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh. CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh. H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana. J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. W. W. AIKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind. N. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo. CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio. McNEELY & MONTGOMERY, Maysville, Ky. W. H. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio. H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio. N. H. HUDSON, Ripley, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK. Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards well watered and supplied with every convenience have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory, And importer and dealer in all kinds of French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 79 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House,) and 129 North Clark, bet. Indiana and Ohio streets, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk & Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of Children's, Misses', Ladies', bridal & French skirts constantly on hand, from 6 springs, children's, to 60 springs, ladies' size. N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch Spring steel skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.

Notice to Wholesale Buyers. As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago, New York Factory, 35 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box [illegible]

Eye and Ear.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, Corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. B. F. REYNOLDS, M. D., V. D. M., Of the Royal Opthalmic Hospital, London.

EYE AND EAR. Dr. UNDERWOOD. Dentist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery, No. 118 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! FOURTH ANNUAL SALE. A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at [illegible] cents per can, are now being received daily at 116 Randolph street, WARRANTED. Country orders promptly attended to and at reduced rates. HENRY SANBORN.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture, in barrels, half barrels, &c., for sale at current rates by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANEY, 71 South Water street.

Commission Merchants.

TODD & DEXTER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 141 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. JAMES TODD. WM. W. DEXTER.

HAWKINS, SMITH & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL AND FURS, No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago.

JAMES TODD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 141 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Sell or purchase Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, Butter, Lard, Hides, Broom Corn, &c. Warehouse .... 221 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. WM. LITTLE. G. A. [illegible]

ALBERT T. EMERY, COMMISSION MERCHANT And dealer in Agricultural Implements and Seeds 204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. All consignments promptly attended to, and prompt returns made. Will also attend to the purchasing of goods of any kind for parties in the country.

CAMPBELL BROS., PRODUCE AND Commission Merchants, 185 North Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box [illegible] A. ST. J. CAMPBELL. G. R. CAMPBELL. References—Field & Doane, William Blair & Co., Hale, Ayer & Co., Gray, Allen & Co., Lord & Williams, Davis, Sawyer & Co.

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. REFERENCES—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do. Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD, 19 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO., COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS. Advances will be made on shipments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Hennig & Woodruff, St. Louis. Office 223 South Water, corner of Wells, (up-stairs.)

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. A. AKIN. J. B. [illegible]

MOULTON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fruits, Hides and Provisions. 344 Lake st., & 263 S. Water st., Chicago.

T. M. TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Dealers in Sorghum. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

McCOMBIE & CHILD, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 11 Water Street, New York. REFERENCES—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Coleby, Esq., do.; Alonzo Child, Esq., New York City; E. S. Fay, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Willard & Child, Chicago, Ill.; Maury & Scott, do.; Coleby & Macauley, New Orleans, La.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York City. J. ALEX. McCOMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouses 92 and 94 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. LEDUC. F. S. GIBBS.

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—127 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. P. L. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD. BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 188 South Water street, (Akin's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission.

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 192 South Water street, Chicago. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., C. G. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co. CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds, For a Commission. MURRY NELSON. R. S. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Stock, Flour, Grain and produce generally. Nos. 238 and 240 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. ATCHISON, Jr., Agent, 184 South Water street, Chicago.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 204½ South Water street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 9 City Buildings, St. Louis. C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box [illegible]. Give their entire attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. F. P. HAWKINS. JAS. R. WOODWORTH.

Proposals.

WANTED, TIMBER AND BOULDER STONE For the U. S. L. H. Establishment.

21,701 cubic feet of white oak timber, and 1,000 cords of large size boulder stone.

Proposals will be received at Racine, Wis., until the 7th day of February, 1863, for furnishing and delivering near the north harbor pier at Racine, Wis., the following amount of White Oak Timber and Boulder Stone: [illegible]

Also, for 1,000 cords of large size boulder stone, to be delivered at the same place.

All of the timber must be of the very best quality of white oak, free from shakes, splits, rotten knots, or other imperfections; must be straight, well hewn or sawed square, and must measure full to the required dimensions.

In order to avoid delay in the progress of the work, for which these materials are required, it is desirable that [illegible] of the timber marked thus (*) be delivered at Racine as soon as practicable after the opening of navigation on Lake Michigan, 1863, and the balance to be delivered as early as possible after the opening of navigation, the whole to be delivered on or before the 30th day of June, 1863.

The boulder stone to be delivered as follows: [illegible]

Bids will be received for the whole amount of timber required, or in lots or parcels of not less than [illegible] cubic feet. [illegible]

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New York, Jan. 13, 1863. Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Lead Wire," will be received at this office until Wednesday, the twenty-eighth inst., at 12 o'clock, for 50,000 lbs. of Lead Wire, In. [illegible] diam., to be made of the best soft lead, and delivered at the Washington Navy Yard, free of all expense to the Government, within ten days after the expiration of the advertisement, and subject to the inspection of the Navy Yard. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

Legal Notices.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of The Artisans' Bank of the City of New York, in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, granted on the 29th day of [illegible] 1862, will sell at Public Auction, on the fifth (5th) day of March, 1863, by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, commencing at 10 o'clock [illegible], the following described real estate, formerly belonging to the said the Artisans' Bank: Lots one (1) to twenty (20) inclusive, in block five (5), in Archer's Addition to Chicago, situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known as the Douglas property. The terms of sale are cash. HENRY C. TANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, City of New York. Chase, Sterns & Mulhern, Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have claims against the estate of John Keller, deceased, to present the same for adjudication at the regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in Chicago, on the third Monday of February next. PAUL KELLER, PETER KELLER, Executors of the estate of John Keller, deceased. Chicago, December, 1862.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE, OF BUTLER & HUNT, 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Printing and Flat Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card-Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1863.

THE CITY.

CORRECTION.—In our notice yesterday of the death of John H. Reynolds, brother-in-law of Ald. Holden of this city, it should have read Sergeant Reynolds instead of Surgeon Reynolds.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm rung for the Fifth District yesterday morning was supposed to be false. The engines went out as far as the corner of Sedgwick street and North avenue, but failed to discover any cause.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURE AT BRYAN HALL.—The reserved seats for the Lecture to-night are going off rapidly. Those who have not secured seats will do well to make an early selection to-day, as the Hall will without doubt be filled to its utmost capacity.

GOOD SKATING AGAIN.—The ice at Washington Skating Park is in capital order, and the park will be opened this morning. Strangers and holders of season tickets in other parks of the city, can obtain single admission tickets at the Sherman, Tremont, and Briggs Houses.

NORTH'S AMPHITHEATRE.—The large frame building on Monroe street, known as North's Amphitheatre, is now being rapidly demolished. The building has not been occupied for some time, the last use being its occupancy by the 72d regiment on its arrival in this city, last fall, for disbandment.

DINNER AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—On Thursday last Company I, 65th Illinois Volunteers, were the recipients of a bountiful supply of eatables presented by the good people of Eagle Point, Ogle county, Illinois. Speeches were made suitable to the occasion, and three times three cheers were given by the boys for the people of Eagle Point. The company present their thanks to the Eagle Point citizens.

EXAMINATIONS.—The semi-annual examinations at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, commence to-day and will continue through the week on the usual hours of study. The University buildings are now filled to their utmost capacity and the Board of Trustees have decided to erect, in the spring, a large building, the plans of which are now in the hands of G. P. Randall, Architect.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—Col. Beatty, latterly of the Freight Department of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad, has been appointed Secretary of the Board of Trade by the Directors, in place of Seth Catlin, lately deceased. Col. B. comes highly recommended by the entire railroad interests of the city, and will undoubtedly prove a very efficient Secretary.

SENT TO REFORM SCHOOL.—A little boy named Frederick Shew, having no place of abode, was yesterday morning sent to the Reform School by Commissioner Williams. He stated that he had some time ago come to the West from the Home of the Friendless, the agent of which bound him to a farmer near Joliet, but not liking the treatment he received from the farmer, he ran away from him and came to Chicago. He was a very intelligent looking boy.

ANOTHER WAIF.—On Monday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, officer Simmons, of the 2d precinct, found the dead body of a newly born infant in a box on Clinton street, between Washington and Madison streets. The child had apparently never been dressed, and was deposited in a box with a quantity of straw and some shreds of clothing. Coroner Schmidt held an inquest this morning, and the jury found a verdict of "died from some cause unknown to the jury."

CONTEMPTIBLE.—The *Times*, in its notice of the late Sanitary Commission Concert, contains a boorish personal allusion to De Passio, which no gentleman would have written and no one but a dolt ever conceived. A critic who would ridicule a natural defect of vision, aggravated by the disposition of the lights—a disposition so awkward as to render it impossible for any singer to see his music—would do anything contemptible in its nature. De Passio, though claiming to be an amateur only, is too true an artist and too well established to be injured by such scurrility.

OTAHEITAN SUGAR CANE SEED.—We have, in several instances of late, had occasion to speak of the products of this class of sugar cane, and to commend its success over every other, especially in the matter of sugar making. We know that the most experienced in this new branch of agriculture give it a preference to all others. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we call attention to the advertisement in another column, of Messrs. Hooker & Jones, 177 Lake street, and Emory & Brothers, 204 Lake street, offering the Otaheitan sugar cane seed for sale. We hope to hear of its general use by sugar cane raisers the coming year.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH IOWA.—Our attention has been called to a statement in the *Journal* that the 26th Iowa did not stand fire, at the recent battle at Arkansas Post. We are assured by Mr. Charles A. Case, who was in the engagement, that the gallant 26th had about 490 men in that battle—that they fought bravely, to a man, and that their loss in killed and wounded was greater than all the rest of the brigade besides—twenty-two killed and eighty-six wounded. Among the officers wounded in this Clinton county regiment, was Col. Milo Smith, formerly Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad. Company A went into the battle like veterans, and stood their ground without a single commissioned officer to lead them. The regiment charged fully four hundred yards in double-quick, coming up to the enemy's rifle pits; and though making a bayonet charge, a good portion of the guns were without bayonets. The Iowa boys generally "stand fire," and the 26th are no exception to the general rule. "Honor to the brave."

An Outrage at Davenport.

The following card we find in the Davenport *Gazette* of the 27th inst.:

DAVENPORT, Jan. 26, 1863.

To the Citizens of Davenport and my Subscribers at the Burtis House:

I wish to say to you, that because I would not sell the Chicago *Times*, Mr. Burtis not only forbade my taking the CHICAGO TRIBUNE to my subscribers in the house, but also this evening forcibly put me out, and then struck me while standing on the steps, and forbade my entering into the Burtis House at any time, or on any business whatever.

R. OSBORN.

The facts alluded to in the above card are substantially as follows, as we learn them from a responsible source: Some time last week, Mr. Osborn, who circulates newspapers, wrote to the concern in this city where he obtains his papers, that he thought it unbecoming a loyal citizen to be engaged in selling such a disloyal paper as the Chicago *Times*, and requested that they should send no more. Accordingly, on the day following, none were sent. On last Thursday evening, when he went as usual to serve his subscribers at the Burtis House, he was told by Mr. Burtis not to come there any more. Thinking Mr. Burtis in a pet, and that he would get good natured again, he repeated his visit on Friday, while Gov. Kirkwood, Mr. Henry, U. S. Marshal, and other prominent Republicans were present. Nothing was said to him at that time by Mr. Burtis. Some boarder at the House, however, said to him, "Are you the man who had the spunk to stop selling the *Times*?" to which he replied, "Yes." "Then," said the boarder, "I will subscribe for the TRIBUNE;" whereupon some seven others stepped up and for the same reason subscribed for the same paper. On the evening of the 26th, when Mr. Osborn went to the Burtis House to deliver his papers, he was met by Mr. Burtis at the door and ordered away. He declined going, when Burtis struck him.

Mr. Osborn very properly intends to prosecute the assailant for this outrage. But there are other than the law points in this affair. If Mr. Burtis intends to compel his boarders to take the disloyal, secession sheet published in this city, we opine he will soon find in his House a beggarly account of empty boxes. The *Times* has tried the same game of attempting to cram itself down the throats of the people by blackmail and force, but it won't do. And Mr. Burtis, least of all men, dependent as he is upon the travelling public to a large extent for his business, should attempt this game. There are a very large number of people this way who occasionally go West, and have pretty well defined notions of the boundary between loyalty and disloyalty, and if this high-handed proceeding is persisted in, will know where their interests lead them. If Mr. Burtis proposes to do the dirty work for the Jeff. Davis organ in this city, people this way would like to know it, as, if our memory serves, there are other houses in the city of Davenport which are equally as good and would prove vastly better, if the Burtis House is to be the exclusive depot for the sale of a paper which meets the disapprobation of every loyal man.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX IN COOK COUNTY.

Abstract from the Assessor's Books.

THE ASSESSMENTS AS LEVIED.

WHO PAYS THE TAX.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers, this morning, full and complete abstracts from the official returns of United States Assessor Wadsworth, of this District, showing the amount of assessments levied and licenses taxed, in each class and article enumerated in the excise law, within the county of Cook. These statements are of great importance, exhibiting as they do the internal resources of this city and county more fully than it can be done in any other way. A large proportion of this tax is levied against manufacturers, a number of whom pay from $200 to $500 per month. The railroad companies also come in for a large share, as will be seen by the annexed table:

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ill. C. R. R.	$4,868.50	$4,283.09	$4,354.89	$3,474.78
Chi. & St. L.	1,410.09	2,616.99	1,511.95	1,735.27
C. B. & Q. R.	1,652.23	1,764.05	1,388.04	1,588.47
G. & C. U. R.	1,936.48	1,653.79	1,075.35	1,102.82
C. & R. I. R.	1,319.60	1,227.09	1,024.06	1,036.22
C. & N. W. R.	1,288.77	1,396.65	1,047.55	839.11
C. & Mil.	384.99	364.34	285.00	397.56

The table foots up as follows: Ill. C. R. R. $17,677.98; Chicago & St. L. R. R. $6,663.91; C. B. & Q. R. R. $6,393.95; G. & C. U. R. R. $5,868.47; C. & R. I. R. R. $4,406.97; C. & N. W. R. R. $4,572.08; C. & Mil. R. R. $1,431.27.

In the list of heavy taxes paid by firms, Messrs. Van Etta, Freidman & Co., tobacconists, 21 River street, take the lead, paying now nearly $5,000 per month. Messrs. Cragin & Co., packers, come next, averaging during the season about $3,000 per month, and Messrs. A. E. Kent & Co., about $1,800 per month. The Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co. will pay perhaps $15,000 per annum, and the City Railway Company $4,000. There are over 700 more liquor licenses issued by the general government than by the city, showing that many grogshops are now without contributing to our municipal machinery.

We gratefully acknowledge the courtesy of H. H. Bryant, esq., Chief Assistant Assessor, and also of C. R. Field, esq., Assistant Assessor for the 13th district, through whom we have obtained the facts given above, and the returns printed below:

CLASS A.

Description.	Valuation.	Rate.	Tax.
Auction Sales	$297,070.00	1-10 p c	$297.07
Advertisements	14,622.33	3 p c	437.86
Brass	14,061.66	3 p c	421.85
Bridges (passng's)	999.09	3 p c	29.79
Candles	45,631.33	3 p c	1,368.94
Copper	11,338.33	3 p c	340.15
Ferry Boats	473.00	1½ p c	7.16
Furs	35,406.33	3 p c	1,062.19
Gold	1,189.33	3 p c	35.66
Horseskins	344.00	3 p c	9.32
Iron	145,271.00	3 p c	4,358.13
Ivory	454.64	3 p c	13.64
Lead	41,532.33	3 p c	1,245.97
Leather	160,903.33	3 p c	4,827.10
Man'fact'rs not otherwise provided for	345,763.00	3 p c	10,372.95
Paper	12,043.00	3 p c	361.29
R. R. motive power, steam	1,551,198.67	3 p c	46,535.96
R.R. motive power, not steam	156,317.33	1½ p c	2,354.76
Sheepskins	3,097.33	4 p c	120.29
Silverware	1,929.00	3 p c	57.86
Steamer Earnings	12,817.33	3 p c	384.12
Tin	146,845.66	3 p c	1,406.37
Willow	699.33	3 p c	20.99
Wood	479,322.33	3 p c	14,304.97
Wool	300,377.63	3 p c	10,317.43
Worsted	787.00	3 p c	23.61
Total Class A.	$3,844,093.15		$101,455.98

CLASS B—LICENSES.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Tax.
Apothecaries	36	$10.00	$360.00
Auctioneers	14	20.00	280.00
Bankers	29	100.00	2,900.00
Brewers of 500 brls per yr.	21	50.00	1,050.00
Do of less than 500 brls do.	16	25.00	400.00
Billiard Rooms, each table	116	5.00	580.00
Bowling alleys, each alley	17	5.00	85.00
Brokers of money, stocks	53	50.00	2,650.00
Broker's Commercial	207	50.00	10,350.00
do Land Warrant	4	25.00	100.00
do Cattle	100	10.00	1000.00
Circuses	1	100.00	100.00
Claim Agents	10	10.00	100.00
Confectioners	14	10.00	140.0
Dentists	29	10.00	290.00
Distillers of 300 brls year	4	50.00	200.00
do of less than 300 brls do	3	25.00	75.00
Eating Houses	26	10.00	260.00
Exhibitions	6	10.00	60.00
Horse Dealers	5	10.00	50.00
Hotels, 1st class	2	200.00	400.00
do 2d do	1	100.00	100.00
do 3d do	6	75.00	450.00
do 4th do	15	50.00	750.00
do 5th do	18	25.00	450.00
do 6th do	37	15.00	555.00
do 7th do	65	10.00	650.00
do 8th do	36	5.00	180.00
Steamers	9	25.00	225.00
Lawyers	201	10.00	2,010.00
Livery Stable Keepers	23	10.00	230.00
Manufacturers	757	10.00	7,570.00
Patent Agents	1	10.00	10.00
Peddlers, 1st class	9	15.00	135.00
do 2d do	15	10.00	150.00
do 3d do	93	10.00	930.00
do 4th do	49	5.00	245.00
do sell piece or pkg	6	50.00	300.00
do Jewelry	2	25.00	50.00
Photographers, receipts not exceed $500 per year	13	10.00	130.00
do $1,000 do	11	15.00	165.00
Pawnbrokers	8	50.00	400.00
Photographers, receipts exceeding $1,000 per yr	12	25.00	300.00
Physicians	173	10.00	1,730.00
Rectifiers, for every 500 brls of spts liquors	100	10.00	1,000.00
Retail Dealers	1488	10.00	14,380.00
Retail dealers in liquors	1058	20.00	21,160.00
Soapmakers	5	10.00	50.00
Surgeons	4	10.00	40.00
Tallow Chandlers	5	10.00	50.00
Theatres	1	100.00	100.00
Tobacconists	3	10.00	30.00
Wholesale Dealers	759	50.00	37,95(?)0.00
Wholesale do in liquors	59	100.00	5,900.00
Total Class B	5704		$119,790.00

CLASS C.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Tax.
Ale	20,518¾	$1.00	$20,518.75
Beer	5,490¾	1.00	5,490.38
Lager Beer	1,843	1.00	1,843.00
Porter	299¼	1.00	299.50
Billiard Tables kept for use	19	10.00	190.00
Carriages at $75.00 one horse	315	1.00	315.00
Carriages not above $250.00 two horses	99	5.00	495.00
Carriages above $250.00 two horses	3	10.00	30.00
Cattle, horned, slaughtered over 18 m. old	47,378	30c	14,213.80
Do under 18 m. old	[illegible]	5c	[illegible]
Hogs slaughtered	410,333	10c	41,033.30
Sheep slaughtered	4,836	5c	241.80
Cigars not over $5 ℔ m.	34,600	1.50	51.90
Do not over $10 ℔ m.	104,4?0	2.00	208.88
Do not over $20 ℔ m.	662,600	2.50	1,657.25
Do over $20 ℔ m.	267,600	3.50	1,006.95
Coffee, ground	350,300	3m	1,051.10
Confectionery	442,420	1c	4,424.20
Gas not exceeding 5,000 c ft ℔ m.	8,128,300	10c	813.33
Do exceeding 5,000, 000 c ft ℔ m.	41,471,836	15c	6,220.87
Glue in solid state	3,479¼	5m	173.97
Re-rolled R. R. Iron	2,469¼	75c	1,852.68
Permanent Iron Castgs	1,586?	1.00	1,586.70
Leather, Harness	154,718¾	7m	1,190.13
Do Damaged	2,010	5m	10.04
Do Rough & Sole	6,580	7c	65.39
Do Upper	69,645	1c	696.45
Calfskins	11,522	6c	691.32
Oil, Lard	22,585	3c	677.70
Do Linseed	10,597	2c	211.94
All other	4,828¼	2c	96.57
Passports	5	3.00	15.00
Spices, Gro. Pepper, &c	13,495	1c	134.95
Plate of Silver kept for use	18,829oz	3c	560.97
Soap not over 3¼c ℔ ℔.	210,220	1m	210.22
Do over 3¼c ℔ ℔.	254,898	5m	1,109.26
Do Fancy	3,471	2c	69.42
Stove Castings	164¾t	1.50	246.89
Tobacco, fine cut over 30c ℔ ℔.	237,890	15c	3,568.58
Do under 30c ℔ ℔.	848,040	10c	8,480.90
Do smoking, stems in	46,032	5c	2,301.60
Do do stems out	182,659	2c	3,653.18
Spirits distilled	671 gal	20c	134.20
Coal Oil	22 gal	10c	2.20
Slaughterer's fines, failure to return	133.02	50 p c	66.51
			$128,680.65

RECAPITULATION.

	Valuation.	Tax.
Total Class A	$3,844,093.15	$101,455.98
Total Class B		119,790.00
Total Class C		128,680.65
Total		$349,926.63

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Arrival of Chippewa Chiefs.

Since the late horrible massacres in Minnesota a not unreasonable prejudice has sprung up in the public mind against Indians and everything connected with them, and the arrival of any of the genus in the city, who participated in those butcheries, might not unlikely prove the signal for a sudden manifestation of Lynch law of the most approved description. But we are pleased to announce the arrival in this city of delegates from a tribe of Indians who have ever been friendly to the whites, and are loyal to the Government. The party consists of six Chiefs of the Lake Superior Chippewas, whose headquarters are at Bayfield, Wis., *en route* for Washington by permission of the President, their Great Father. They are in charge of Gen. L. E. Webb, the genial Indian Agent, and are accompanied by B. G. Armstrong, interpreter for the Indians and Joseph Gurnoe, interpreter for the Government. The entire party are at the Tremont House. The names of the delegates, who are all Chiefs, are as follows:

Antoine	The Buffalo.
Naw-gaw-nab	The Foremost Sitter.
Aw-moose	The Little Bee.
Au-ke-wen-zee	The Old Man.
A-daw-we-ge-shig	On both sides the Sky.
Keesh-ke-taw-wag	The Cut Ear.
O-be-gwod	The Side.
Mezhe-naw-wag	The Messenger.

These Chiefs with their polysyllabic but characteristic and descriptive names are on their way to Washington, for an interview with their Great Father, relative to an amendment of their treaty with the United States by which they may gain permanent possession of the lands they occupy for themselves and their children, without any reservations. They are fine specimens of men physically and rank high in intelligence. They spent a part of Monday in Milwaukee and probably will devote a day or two to our own city, as Gen. Webb has determined to impress them with a sense of the magnitude and power of our Gov-[illegible]

ernment, and to this end will lose no opportunity to exhibit to them our resources and strength. Although possessed of the usual stoicism of the Indian race, they yet have manifested much curiosity and surprise at what they have witnessed. Undoubtedly before they return to their people they will have acquired much which will be of benefit to them and their tribe.

ARRIVAL OF THE REBEL PRISONERS.

THEIR APPEARANCE, ARRIVAL AT THE CAMP, &c.

Another Detachment on the Road.

The first instalment of secesh prisoners taken at Murfreesboro, arrived at Camp Douglas, *via* the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, yesterday afternoon, numbering about 1,500. Their appearance was not unlike that of those that passed through our streets, from Fort Donelson. As a substitute for army overcoats, they were covered by pieces of carpeting and hearth rugs, (which, the wearers said, were "jerked from loyal houses;") coffee sacks and grain bags, with holes cut in the ends and sides for the head and arms, linen sheets, bed quilts, bed blankets, horse blankets, etc., etc. Their hats and caps were of every conceivable shape and style—and quite a number were bareheaded, while others covered their heads and bodies with the same quilt or carpet.

A very few of the prisoners were dressed in the steel gray uniform of Kentucky and Virginia, but the great majority of them were "butternuts." Here and there the army blue was to be seen, which had been stolen from our officers or privates. Altogether they presented an indescribably motley appearance.

Among the Fort Donelson prisoners were many able-bodied, stalwart men—the "chivalry of the South." Not so with the present prisoners. They are of all ages, from fifteen to sixty, and from their appearance and conversation, are what would in that country be denominated as "poor white trash." Several of them acknowledge that they are conscripts, and were forced to join the army. One man in the ranks was six feet six inches height, while beside him was a boy of fifteen, small of his age.

A FIGHT.

While the prisoners were landing from the cars, at the Archer Road crossing, three half-drunken men were very abusive in their language towards them, and one remarked that "every devil of them should be hung to the first tree, if he had his way," whereupon a few of the prisoners resented the remark by giving the man a severe thrashing—the wounds upon his nose and forehead being severe, but not dangerous. They generally appeared pleased with the prospect of soon being in comfortable quarters, having suffered so much of late, from hunger and exposure.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN CAMP.

Upon their arrival at Camp Douglas, they were marched into the open square, when every man was thoroughly searched, in order that he might be relieved of fire-arms, &c. Col. Cameron then divided them into squads, and they were marched to the quarters assigned them, which they generally entered with a hurrah or yell; and many were the expressions of gratitude, when they saw the preparations made for their comfort—the stoves and liberal supply of coal; as they had scarcely been in sight of a fire for twenty days.

Capt. Goodman, who has charge of the barracks, has had forty carpenters at work for three days past, repairing the barracks and buildings, and had all in good order for their reception. In this connection we may add, that when the paroled prisoners were in camp they destroyed more than a mile of fence at one time; and that upwards of 500,000 feet of lumber has been used, and about $15,000 expended by Capt. Goodman, in rebuilding and repairing the barracks and fence since the first of October.

THEIR CHARGE UPON HAY.

Convenient to the barracks several tons of hay had been piled up, for their use, and when the word was given them to fill their bunks, every man charged upon the hay stack in double-quick, each carrying all he could gather in his arms; the busy scene not being dissimilar to a distant observer, to the opening of an ant-heap—so many living bodies bearing away such proportionately large bundles, in every direction, to their quarters.

BACK AGAIN.

Several of these prisoners have been here as prisoners before, and know all the locations in and about the camp. Some of our boys recognized among them those they had met at Donelson, at Harper's Ferry, and now here again.

We understand this is but the vanguard of those yet to come—that about three thousand will arrive from St. Louis, to-morrow.

We are requested by the prisoners to publish the following letter:

CHICAGO, January 27.

To the Editors of Chicago papers:

Please announce the arrival of Col. P. B. Hawkins, 11th Kentucky, with a detachment from his regiment, having in charge over 1,300 prisoners of war, taken at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and other points. The 11th Kentucky are greatly reduced from the casualties of war, having participated in the battles of Shiloh, the Kentucky campaign, and the recent bloody field of Murfreesboro.

It was not, however, to chronicle the deeds of the 11th Kentucky that this note is written, but to tender to Col. Hawkins, his officers and men, the grateful acknowledgements of the prisoners for their considerate kindness and watchful care for the comfort and relief of those in their charge. Col. Hawkins, though injured and disabled in his right arm, at Perryville, Ky., assisted in waiting upon the wounded and sick, and won the esteem of the prisoners and entitled himself to their lasting gratitude. His officers and men were the antipodes of that of other officers with whom it was our fortune to meet.

We cannot close without tendering to Dr. D. W. Hunt, of Paoola, Ill., Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., our regards for the kind, efficient, prompt and skilful manner in which he discharged the duties of his office.

1,300 DIXIE PRISONERS.

THURLOW W. BROWN'S LECTURE.

Rum vs. the Wealth of a Nation.

Metropolitan Hall was filled last evening with a large audience, upon the occasion of the lecture by Thurlow W. Brown, for the benefit of the Good Templar's Soldiers' Aid Society. The subject of the lecture was "Rum vs. the Wealth of the Nation," and was treated with rare power and eloquence. The speaker commenced with a graphic picture of the revel of Belshazzar. From this thrilling history of God's dealing with wickedness by the Euphrates, we turn to contemplate a wrong—rank and God-defying; this day enthroned in every city and village of a Christian land; a harlot of abominations; the prolific and nursing mother of darker woes and crimes than were ever wept over by angels or men. This hour and in this city its lords are at their feasts. By the graces of the uncounted dead; by the living now wasting in thrall; by homes desolated and fields laid waste; by the wrongs of the innocent and defenseless; by want and crime; in memory of a dark past and darker future; in the name of humanity and a righteous God, we enter the feast and try the iniquity in the balance. If the traffic in rum is found wanting, let it be finished and its cities given over to the total abstinence armies forever.

They who rent buildings for grog shops, "all honorable men," are at this feast. Even the first of living statesmen had a god of granite on Exchange street, the cellar full of gods in kegs and casks, and gods of gold and silver in immense sales. The stone may cry out of the wall, and the beam out of the timber may answer it, yet the greedy landlord pockets the rents and deprecates the contemplated destruction of vast property interests. The garments are at their feet while the doomed ones are starved to death in the street.

The strength of a nation is not in its precious metals. Though its seas were covered with argosies of gold, and its vallies and hills glistening with diamonds, it would crumble away but for the enduring muscle, the elevated morals and the educated mind. Gold must become a vassal and touch the rough palm before it can feel its power. So applied and controlled by intelligence, it nerves the sinews in the frame and cheers the heart in the brawny chest, and from toil and skill new creations of beauty and grandeur are wrought into enduring form, and new tides of discovery and enterprise throb along the waiting arteries of civilization.

Let me appeal to the unwritten history of the sad and varied tragedies you hold in remembrance. Count them in your mind—the tens and the twenties—the fifties and the hundreds; gather them from the fields of life for generations back, and attempt to realize the terrible waste of the sinews of national strength by this rum property. Would the wealth of a world compensate for the destruction of such elements?

This hour of our National history is heavy with gloom. The old standard, holy with its baptism of revolutionary blood, and for more than eighty years, leading the armies of freedom, is fitfully tossing in the changing tide of battle. The life of the Republic is trembling in the balance, while our rivers run with blood, and the vermin of treason are in our chambers and kneading troughs, and one dead in every house; while weakness hesitates and cowardice shrinks from the issues God has forced upon us, we turn with pride to the living bulwarks glistening with avenging steel and throbbing with near half a million of true hearts. What an array of true hearts! What an array of physical power! Alas! that so many noble forms who bore their bayonets in the van of battle no longer heed the reveille or answer to the roll! We miss them, and we mourn for them. *In the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress, let us hurl the rebellion, and avenge them.* In this hour as ever is the traffic true to its Ishmaelitish mission. Rum is the soldier's curse. Our armies are wasting under its effect. Rum during this war will make more wives widows, more mothers childless, than the conflict itself. God be with those at home, for the bitter trial is coming to many of them.

The traffic wears upon the morale of a nation; upon all those feelings, sentiments and institutions which are involved in our relations to each other and to our God. It makes the husband a brute in his own family, he often depriving of raiment, food and shelter the children who once climbed upon his knee. It makes the citizen a pest, a pauper, or a felon. These dram-shops are the nurseries of vileness, profanity, vice, and crime. Here is where your youth learn to sneer at honor in man or chastity in woman; at the sympathies of humanity and the sanctities of religion. This corrupting power crops out in every relation of life. The individual wrongs his neighbor—the official, the State. Corruption in high places is a sin.—Whole legislatures are bought for a price. Statesmen reel at the helm of State. Thieves and robbers fatten unpunished upon the life blood of the nation.

The traffic is the right arm of party success. With bar-room pottage the demagogues swindle the elector of his birthright. Is there nothing to alarm when the ballot-box echoes the edicts of the dram-shop and brothel, and each ruffian voice moulds our legislation as deeply as that of the citizen? May not the patriot grow sad, and his faith in a democratic form of government be staggered at such things, when those who legislate—so many of them—are bought and sold like cattle in the market.

Mind, rightly educated and improved, is the grandest as well as the mightiest element of national greatness and power. "What do you raise here?" asked a traveler of a lad up in the Green Mountains. "We build schoolhouses and raise men," was proudly answered by the young American. The States on that "bleak shore" are the richest in the world; rich in men who are brave and women who are true; rich in muscle, morals and mind; rich in free happy homes; in school-houses and churches; in unwavering love of man, country and freedom; rich in that devotion to country which has often rendered "war one of the most imperious of human obligations, and the battle-field the sublimest theatre of heroic achievement and patriotic martyrdom; rich in the memories of Revolutionary story; rich in hallowed ground where "every sod is a soldier's sepulchre."

Great, true heart of New England! Those who this hour drink blood from the vessels snatched from the Temple of Freedom, and praise their gods of cotton and human flesh, may revile New England. The shameless fratricides! But, clinging to her bleak mountains and hills, is the educated, hard-handed chivalry of anvil and plow, whose ringing steel shall serve the Republic, though all else is false.

The lecturer illustrated, at some length, the fact that all human progress is but a history of the triumphs of brain. Living in the midst of ever progressing developments of mind, we forget how much we owe to its power. All that advances and adorns and civilizes, is its legal due.

In alluding to the Proclamation of Freedom the lecturer said that with the coming in of the new year, a new era was marked upon the dial—a long oppressed and deeply wronged people have been transformed and given to the family of freedom. Is there in all history a more marked illustration of the worth of enduring muscle? The swarthy forms on the plantation, born into fetters of mind and body, have made millionaires of their owners. Upon corner stones of flesh and blood it has raised a pedestal of gold, and enthroned Cotton King.

In alluding to the constantly increasing business of liquor selling, and that it is claimed as a source of revenue to the city and county, the lecturer asks—Where are the triumphs and profits of this rum property—its mines opened, its wilderness reclaimed, States created and cities builded, etc.; where one item contributed to the general weal? Shall we be pointed here and there to a towering manufactory of whiskey, or a palatial residence builded by its profits? The logic of cause and effect, with relentless finger, points to such manufactory to a background of an alms-house, jail and penitentiary; of scaffold and potter's field; of blighted fields and squalid huts; from the princely mansion to the hells of domestic woe. For every child educated and clothed from the profits of this business, we will point to thousands beggared, and entering the battle of life with but a heritage of poverty and sorrow. For every wife and mother clothed in affluence earned in the crucible of the still, we will point to tens of thousands who writhe in want and despair.

After an earnest appeal for the fulfillment of duty, the speaker paid a glowing tribute to the Templar's Association, and its excellent charity. The lecture closed with singing by the excellent choir of St. Mary's, under the guidance of Dr. Dunham.

NEW BOOKS.—At the Chicago Gift Book House, 112 Randolph street, can be found one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous books in the city. Also all the new books and magazines. Send for circular. Address T. W. Martin. ja28-2t

[From N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 8, 1863.]

HERRING'S FRANKLINITE IRON DRILLED.—The undersigned were present at an experiment for the purpose of testing the Drill-Proof qualities of a sample of Franklinite or Crystalized Iron left with the Manhattan Bank, New York, by S. C. HERRING & Co., as drill-proof. The iron were tested with a hand drill, five-eights (⅝) inches in diameter, and was drilled readily in our presence.

WM. J. JACOBS,
EDWARD BURNS,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1863. GILBERT LANE.

A statement in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the President and Cashier of the above Bank was not present to witness the discredit of Mr. Herring's "Crystalized Iron" may be called a "reply," but is neither a contradiction nor answer to the above strong certificate.

☞ "My Diary North and South," by William Howard Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*, has been received by McNally & Co, 81 Dearborn street.

☞ Harper's Magazine for February has been received by McNally & Co., No. 81 Dearborn street.

☞ "Lady Audley's Secret," by the author of "Aurora Floyd," has been received by McNally & Co.

☞ "Braithwaite's Retrospect" for January, 1863, has been received by McNally & Co.

FEBRUARY HARPER.—John R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House place, has received Harper's Magazine for February, and a new novel by the author of "Aurora Floyd," entitled "Lady Audley's Secret."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1863.

Gold is still on the "rampage." The early New York dispatches made the premium in New York 54½, and later advices gave the closing prices at 55. Prudent men and all patriots hold their breath and ask what is to be the end of all this. We heard it suggested to-day that the present rapid appreciation was owing, in a measure at least, to the putting up in margins of all the means at the command of the Wall street Copperheads, in order to run up the price of gold to a figure that would absolutely bankrupt the Government. How much truth there may be in the surmise we know not; but it must be confessed that matters look sufficiently squally, whatever be the real cause to which the present condition of affairs must be attributed. Did we suppose it would do the least good, we would cry out again and again, TAX THE BANKS. It is the only thing that can save us. At the commencement of the war they had in circulation some $200,000,000; we have the best reason for believing that the amount is now nearly, if not quite double that sum. This fact, in connection with the large and increasing issue of demand notes, furnishes, in our judgment, the true solution to the fearful appreciation of gold—a paper dollar being the standard. Had the warnings of the TRIBUNE months ago, been heeded at Washington, this crisis in the financial affairs of the country would certainly have been avoided.

The range for gold here was 50@53. The high rates are calling out considerably more than we have seen selling for some time past.

New York Exchange is in good demand, but it does not seem to keep pace with the supply. The range, as heretofore, remains at par@¼ discount buying, and par@¼ premium as the selling rate. Only very large drafts are made at the lower figure, the usual rate being 1-10@1-20.

Old Treasury notes were bought at 45@46. New ¼ premium; selling ⅜@½.

Silver was bought at 35@40 premium.

We refer to our New York dispatches for particulars of the movements in Wall street.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line.—Weekly statement of earnings for the week ending January 23d, 1863:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$10,356.73	$7,978.89
Freight	12,312.44	11,022.81
Sundries	1,035.33	947.83
Total	$23,704.53	$19,949.53
Increase in 1863	4,055.00	
Total this month to date	68,784.56	50,512.21
Total since first January	68,784.56	50,512.21

NOTE.—In consequence of a change in the contract with the Joliet Railroad, their proportion is now included for both years.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

STOCKS—*Second Board*—Stocks dull and lower.

Chi. & R. I.	89	Mich. Sou. gtd	105
Alton & T. H. prfd.	73	Mich. Sou.	61½
Alton & T. H.	37	Mich. Cent	96
P. Ft. W. & C.	70	Missouri 6s	62
Mil. & P. du C.	43½	Louisiana 6s	77
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	109½	California 7s	121
Cleve. & Tol.	91½	Ohio 6s '81	118
Clev. & Pitts.	71	Tol. & Wab.	56½
Ill. Cent. scrip	94½	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	104½
Panama	183	N. Carolina 6s	78

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81 cou.	94 @94½	U. S. 5s '74 coup	87½
7-30 T. notes	102 @102½	One year cert	97½
U. S. 6s '81 regd.	94	Demand Notes	148½
U. S. 6s '81 coup.	94½		

MONEY MARKET—Money active at 6 per cent. Gold excited, irregular and unsettled—opening at 55, advancing to 54@55, and closing heavy at 55½@55¾.

Sterling exchange decidedly higher—167½@169 for merchants', and 170@171 for bankers' bills; closing dull and scarcely so firm.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1863.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—Since the date of our last weekly review, gold has advanced 7@8 per cent.—opening to-day at 154, advancing to 155, and finally closing with the second board of the New York exchange at 154.

This advance in gold caused a very active speculative demand for all kinds of produce, and prices advanced materially. Flour shows an improvement on the week of 20@25c per brl; wheat has advanced 3@4c per bushel; and Corn 4c per bushel. Barley is scarce and we note an advance on prime samples of 15@20c per bushel.

The Provision market closes firm, but there is no material improvement in prices. The heavy increase in the hog crop has deterred operators, and the demand is chiefly to fill Government contracts.

The Grocery market is buoyant. Sugars, raw and refined, have advanced ¼c per ℔. Coffees are firm at full prices. Teas have advanced 5c per ℔. The demand for Groceries is partly speculative.

The market for Dry Goods is excited, and prices are advancing almost daily.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of trade and commerce during the past week and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

[illegible]

*This includes the shipments over the Milwaukee road from Oct. 1st to Jan. 23.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

TO-DAY the leading markets were buoyant, owing to the advance in gold.

The receipts of Hogs were only 3,782, of which there were 1,186 dressed, the market for which was 10c higher, with sales at a range of $3.75@4.75. The bulk of the sales of heavy hogs were at $4.50, and some extra lots were sold at $4.55@4.60, and one small lot at $4.75.

Live Hogs were in moderate supply—about 7,000. Owing to the arrival of the secesh prisoners this morning, which engrossed considerable curiosity, there was very little doing in the market in the early part of the day, but in the afternoon a brisk trade sprung up, the inquiry being principally for heavy weights. Some 6,500 changed hands, at a range of $3.25@4.25, the latter figure being paid for one lot of heavy, fine-boned hogs, averaging 340 ℔s. The market closed firm.

Beef Cattle were in fair supply, and the market ruled steady, with sales of some 300 head at a range of $2.75@3.32½.

The Provision market was firmer, but no material advance was gained, operators showing considerable timidity. Mess Pork is neglected and almost entirely nominal. A lot of 600 brls old Mess was sold at $10.50, for delivery at Quincy. Prime Mess Pork is in good request at $11.00, at which price a lot of 100 brls country packed changed hands. Round lots of city packed Prime Mess are scarce, and holders ask $11.50. Bulk Meats are in better request and firmer—with sales to-day of 160,000 ℔s Bulk Shoulders at 4c packed, and 30,000 ℔s country-cut Hams at 5⅛c packed. A lot of 3,000 pcs city-cut Bulk Hams, five days in salt, was also sold at 5¼c loose; and Green Hams were sold at 4¾c. Pickled Hams were in demand at 6¼c, but holders were asking 6½c. A lot of 100 brls pickled Shoulders was sold at $8.50—the first sale of the kind reported this season. A lot of 28,000 ℔s plain smoked Shoulders—the shank cut off close—was sold at 5¼c, loose, to fill a Government contract. English Meats were in fair request and firm—with sales of 700 bxs at 7@7¾c for Short Boneless, 6¾c for Short Rib, and 6¾c for Long Boneless Middles. Lard was in active demand and very firm at 9c—at which price we note sales of about 1,400 trcs in lots. Holders of round lots of either steam or Kettle were very firm at 9¼@9⅜c; but buyers did not meet them.

The Flour market was buoyant, and we have to note an advance of 10@15c per brl—with sales of about 8,000 brls, at $5.90@7.15 for Winter and $3.25@5.85 for Spring extras.

Wheat was in active speculative request, and prices advanced 2@3c per bushel—with liberal sales at $1.18@1.19 for No. 2 Red; $1.05@1.07 for Rejected Red; $1.15@1.17½ for No. 1 Spring; and 97c@$1.00 for Rejected Spring—the market closing steady.

Corn advanced 1@1½c per bushel, and closed quiet. Mixed Corn in store was sold at 46½@48c, and Rejected Corn at 41@42½c.

Oats were quiet and neglected at 48¼c. Rye was firm at 66c. Prime Barley was sold at $1.50. Highwines were quiet and neglected—sellers offering at 40c—buyers offering 39c. Seeds were active and firm.

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING Jan. 27, 1863.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates; and the railroads are still crowded with freight, much beyond their capacity, greatly to the annoyance and inconvenience of the commercial public. The rates are:

	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.	Dres'd Hogs.
To New York	$1.49	$1.16	$1.05	$3.10	$1.85
To Boston	1.56	1.20	1.10	2.20	1.70
To Philadelphia	1.39	1.08	0.98½	1.85	1.60
To Baltimore	1.39	1.08	0.98½	1.85	1.60
To Pittsburgh	0.75	1.58	0.50	1.00	0.80
To Cincinnati	0.55	0.40	0.35	0.70	0.60
To Buffalo	0.79	0.61	0.55	1.10	0.85
To Montreal	1.17	0.98	0.76	1.43	1.17

PROVISIONS—The market for all kinds of produce is very firm in consequence of the excited state of the gold market; but there is no material advance in prices—holders asking higher prices, and buyers showing timidity.

BEEF—There is nothing doing in Beef product, and the market is entirely nominal at $9.00 for mess; $10.00 for Extra Mess; $14.50 for Prime mess; $18.50@19.00 for India Mess; and $12.50 for Beef Hams.

MESS PORK—The demand is light, and the market is necessarily quiet and nominal at $10.50@10.50. Although the most recent sales were at $10.50, holders of straight lots of well established brands are asking $13.25@13.50.

PRIME MESS PORK.—There is an active demand for Prime Mess Pork to fill government contracts, and the market closes firm at $11.00, round lots being held at $11.25@11.50.

ENGLISH MEATS.—There is an active inquiry for Short Boneless Middles, and the market closes firm at 7@7¼c, some sales being made as high as 7½c. Short Rib Middles are steady and in good demand at 6¾c, holders generally asking 6⅞@7c. Long Boneless Middles are firm at 6¾c, at which price there were liberal sales during the week. Cumberland Middles rule dull, with sales during the week at 5¾c. Long Cut Hams are in request at 5¾@6c.

BULK MEATS.—There is more inquiry for Shoulders and Hams, and the market closes firm at 4c for the former, and 5¼@5½c for the latter, loose. At these figures upwards of $1,000,000 ℔s have been sold during the past week, to fill government contracts. Bulk Sides are neglected and nominal at 4¼@4½c.

PICKLED MEATS—Hams in sweet pickle have been active during the week at 6¼c in brls and tres—closing firm—holders asking 6½c. Sweet pickled Shoulders, in brls, have been sold to a limited extent at $8.50 ℔ brl.

LARD—There is an active demand for prime Leaf Lard at 9c; but holders at the close are asking 9¼@9⅜c. Grease is in good demand at 6¾@7c for Yellow and 7¼@7½c for White.

TO-DAY—The sales of Hog product were 600 brls old Mess Pork at $10.50, delivered at Quincy; 100 brls country Prime Mess Pork at $11.00; 100 boxes Short Ribbed Middles at 7¼c; 200 boxes do at 7c; 425 boxes Short Middles 6¾c; 200 boxes Long Boneless Middles at 6¾c; 160,000 ℔s Bulk Shoulders, at 4c packed; 30,000 ℔s Smoked Shoulders at 5¼c loose—shanks cut off close; 3,000 pcs Hams, five days in salt, at 5¼c loose; 30,000 ℔s country Bulk Hams at 5⅛c, packed in sugar hhds; 100 brls sweet pickled Shoulders at $8.50; 2,000 pcs Green Hams at 4¾c; 943 tres prime city steam rendered, and 400 tres city and country kettle-rendered Leaf Lard at 9c; 37 pkgs do at 9¼c; 200 tres White Grease at 7¼c; 60 tres Yellow Grease at 7c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 1,186; received last week, [illegible]; shipped last week, [illegible]. The market to-day was buoyant, and prices advanced 10c per 100 ℔s. Sales were:

[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 1,209 brls; received last week, 11,173 brls; shipped, 4,083 brls. The market for Flour closes buoyant and active at an advance on the week of 20@25c ℔ brl on both winter and spring grades. WINTER WHEAT extras are in good speculative and shipping demand, and the market is firm—closing at $6.25@6.75 for white winter, and $6.00@6.50 for red winter extras. SPRING extras are in request and in good demand—closing at $5.25@5.50 for good to very choice. Winter supers are in request at $4.25@4.50, and spring supers at $3.75@4.25. RYE FLOUR is steady at $4.00@4.25. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is dull and almost nominal at $2.12½ ℔ 100 ℔s. CORN MEAL has advanced materially—Fine closing at $15.00 ℔ ton, and Coarse at $14.00. The city mills are holding at $2.00 ℔ ton higher. MILL STUFFS are firm at $11.50 for Bran, and $14.00@20.00 for middlings.

TO-DAY the market was buoyant and prices ruled 10@15c higher. Sales were: 80 brls "Nashville Superior" at $7.15; 300 brls "Rockport" at $7.00; 400 brls good white winter at $6.95; 200 brls "Lewis Mills" at $6.75; 50 brls "Eagle" at $6.60; 200 brls "Milwood" at $6.50; 400 brls good white winter at $6.50; 200 brls "Tompkins" do at $6.25; 200 brls medium winter extra at $6.25; 121 brls red winter extra at $6.00; 100 brls red winter at $5.90; 400 brls red winter extra at $6.00; 400 brls "Opera" winter super at $4.75; 200 brls "Chicago Mills" spring extra at $5.85; 200 brls "Smith Mills" at good extra at $5.50; 200 brls good extra at $5.50; 400 brls do at $5.35; 150 brls good spring super at $4.50; 140 brls [illegible] at $3.87; 600 brls super at $3.50.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 5,600 bu; received last week, 91,661 bu; shipped, 1,690 bu. There has been an active speculative and shipping inquiry for both winter and spring grades, and the market has advanced 3@4c per bushel. The following table shows the range of quotations each day during the week:

Jan.	No. 2 Red.	No. 1 Spring.	No. 2 Spring.
21st	$1.12½@1.14	$1.12@	90 @ [illegible]
22nd	1.12½@1.14	1.12@	[illegible]
23rd	1.13½@1.14	1.12@1.11	[illegible]
24th	1.15 @1.16	1.11@1.12½	[illegible]
26th	1.15 @1.16	1.12½@1.15	[illegible]
27th	1.18 @1.19	1.15 @1.17½	97 @1.00

TO-DAY, as the above table shows, the market was buoyant and prices ruled 2@3c higher. The sales were: WINTER—2,600 bu No 2 Red at $1.19; 400 bu do at $1.18½; 4,600 bu do at $1.18; 1,800 bu Rejected Red at $1.07; 800 bu do at $1.05. SPRING—4,600 bu No 1 (in M. & S.'s) at $1.17½; 1,000 bu do (in same house) at $1.17; 1,000 bu do (in same house) at $1.16½; 7,500 bu do (in same house) at $1.16; 1,000 bu do (in Newberry's) at $1.16; 3,000 bu do (in M. A.'s) at $1.16; 1,000 bu do (in M. A.'s) at $1.15½; 2,500 bu do (in M. A.'s) and 1,000 bu do (in North Berry's) at $1.15; 18,000 bu No 2 Spring (in North berry's) at $1.00; 1,000 bu do (in Newberry's) at 99c; 3,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co's) at $1.00; 2,500 bu do (in Newberry's) at 99½c; 2,000 bu do (in Flint & T.'s) at $1.00; 18,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s, and M. & A.'s) at 99c; 1,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 98½c; 1,000 bu do (in M. & A.'s) and 2,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 98c; 800 bu do (in Sturges, B. & Co.'s) at 97c; 1,000 bu Rejected Spring (in M. & A.'s) at 86c; 4,0 bu do (in A. D. & Co's) at 83c; 800 bu do (in Sturges, B. & Co.'s) at 82c; 2,000 bu do (in F. & T.'s) at 80c; 400 bu do at 81c.

CORN—Received to-day, 23,768 bu; received last week, 167,461 bu. Shipped last week, 225 bu. The market closes at an advance on the week of 4c per bushel—with a very active speculative inquiry. The range of prices paid during the week will be found in the following table:

Jan.	Mixed Corn.	Rejected.
21st	45½@47	39 @ [illegible]
22d	46½@47	[illegible]
23d	45½@46¾	[illegible]
24th	45 @47	40 @ [illegible]
26th	45 @48	40 @ [illegible]
27th	46½@48	41½@42½

TO-DAY, the market advanced 1@1½c per bushel and closed steady. Sales: 25,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 48½c; 10,000 bu do at 48c; 28,000 bu do at 48c; 7,000 bu do at 48¼c; 6,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 42½c; 6,000 bu do at 42½c; 1,000 bu do at 42c; 1,600 bu do at 41c.

OATS—Received to-day, 6,380 bu; received last week, 25,860 bu; shipped last week, 3,297 bu. The market for Oats closes quiet and neglected—there being but a limited speculative and little or no shipping demand.

TO-DAY the sales were: 1,000 bu No 1 in store at 48¼c; 500 bu Rejected in store at 41¾c.

RYE—Received to-day, 700 bu; received last week, 8,143 bu; shipped, none. There is an active inquiry for Rye and the market is firm at an advance on the week of 1c per bushel. Sales TO-DAY were: 1,400 bu No 1 in store at 66c.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 1,635 bu; received last week, 8,187 bu; shipped, 3,253 bu. There is a very active local inquiry for good samples and the market shows an advance of 15@20c.

TO-DAY the sales were: 580 bu prime at $1.50 on track; 300 bu fair at $1.25 del.

ALCOHOL—The market is quiet and firm at 81@83c per gallon.

BEANS—Choice White Mixed Beans in good request at $2.25@2.30, but the supply is light, and transactions are chiefly confined to medium grades at $1.75@2.12½.

TO-DAY 58 bu good were sold at $2.25.

BAGGING—Owing to the advance of cotton and heavy sheetings, the market for grain bags closes firm at an advance of 5c. Gunnies have advanced 2c. We quote as follows:

Stark Mills A	50
Lewiston Mills A	50
Ridgewood	45
Monitor	45
Burlaps, two bu	28@32
" four bu	35
Gunnies, two bu	30
" four bu	38@40
Flour Sacks, ⅛ brls	13@15
" ¼ brls	17@20
" ½	12½
" ⅛	8

At the close there was a speculative demand for all kinds of seamless bags—the stock in the country being unusually light. The tendency is decidedly upwards.

BUTTER—There is a good shipping and speculative inquiry for prime butter, and the market is firm at 15@16c—holders of round lots asking an advance. Common shipping grades are steady at 12@14c.

TO-DAY, 26 pkgs good at 16c; 24 do at 15c.

BROOM CORN—There is a good demand for Prime Brush, with but a light stock, and sales have been made during the week at $150.00@160.00 per ton. Common to medium grades are quiet at $100@130.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels have been in active request, and the market shows an advance of 5c—closing at $1.47@1.50. Lard Tierces are steady at $1.80@1.85. Flour cooperage is firm. We quote:

Pork Barrels	$1.47@1.50
Lard Tierces	1.80@1.85
Whisky Barrels	1.70@1.80
Flour Barrel, flat hoop	0.41
Flour Barrels, round hoop	0.47
Tight Barrel Staves and Headings	15.00@20.00
Flour Barrel Staves and Square Headings	8.00@9.00
Flour Barrel Staves and Circle Headings	9.00@10.00
Ash Hoops	7.00@12.00
Hickory Poles, for tight barrels	20.00@22.00
Hickory Poles, for flour barrels	10.00@15.00

TO-DAY, the sales of Cooperage were as follows: 750 Pork Barrels at $1.50 del; 204 do at $1.47½ del; 800 do at $1.47 del; 53 do at $1.45 del; 20 do (oak hoops) at $1.45 del; 130 Lard Tierces at $1.80 del.

CHEESE—The stock of Cheese is very light, and the market has advanced 1c per ℔, during the past few days. Hamburgh is selling at 12c per ℔, with a demand fully equal to supply. There is no Western Reserve on the market. Illinois Cheese is in demand at 11½@12c.

COAL—Market steady and unchanged. We quote:

Briar Hill ℔ ton	$9.00
Erie	9.00
Willowbank	9.00
Chippewa	9.00
Ormsby	9.00
Blossburgh	10.00
Scranton	10.00
Lehigh	10.00
Illinois	6.50 @ 7.00

FRUIT—DOMESTIC—Green apples are in fair demand and steady. Dried apples are in fair request but prices are a shade easier—Sales being made principally at the inside figure. Peaches steady. Cranberries quiet. FOREIGN—Raisins are in good demand and firm. Currants firm. Almonds unchanged. We quote:

Apples, ℔ brl	$2.00 @ 2.60
Cranberries, ℔ brl	6.00 @12.00
Prime N. Y. apples, ℔ ℔	5½@ 6¼
Common dried apples	4¾@ 5
Unpared peaches	7 @ 8
Pared	17 @ 18
Raisins—Layers ℔ box new	4.75 @ 4.87½
" M. R. "	4.50 @ 4.75
" Keg, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Currants, ℔ ℔	13@ 14½
" new	17½@ 18½
Almonds, ℔ ℔. soft	18 @ 20
" hard	15 @ 17
Cider, ℔ brl	4.00 @ 4.50

FISH—The market is dull and prices unchanged. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$4.25@ 4.50
No. 2 Whitefish, hf brls	4.00@ 4.25
No. 1 Trout, hf brls	4.25@ 4.50
Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s	5.25@ 5.50
Pickled Herring, old	3.25@ 3.50
" " new	5.50@ 6.00
No. 1 Mackerel, brls	18.00@ [illegible]
" " hf brls	6.50@ 7.00
No. 2 " hf brls	10.00@11.00
" " hf brls	6.00@ 6.50
Dried Herring ℔ box	45@ 65

FURS—The market is firm, but not very active. We quote the following prices which are for prime stock only:

Mink, prime	$2.50@3.50
Coon, "	0.75@1.00
Muskrats, "	0.20@0.21
Red Fox, "	1.50@1.75
Gray Fox, "	0.50@0.80
Opossum, "	0.10@0.25
Otter, "	2.50@4.50
Beaver, ℔ ℔	1.50@1.75

HIDES—The market is active and buoyant and prices show an advance of ¼@½c. We quote:

Dry Flint	17 @17½
Dry Salted	14@14½
Green Cured Hides	8¼@ 8¾
Green Country	7½@ 8
Calf and Kip Skins	10@11
Fresh Pelts	$1.00@2.00

HIGHWINES—The market is quiet and firm at 40c—buyers offering only 39c.

IRON—The market is a shade easier, consequent upon a competition among the dealers, and sales are effected generally at the inside figures:

Flat Bar, Sable	4¾@5
Flat Bar, Charcoal	6 @7
Horse Shoe Iron	5¾@6¼
Sheet Iron	6 @6¼
Sheet Iron, Charcoal	7 @8
Norway Nail Rods	9 @9
Plow Steel	9 @10
Round and Square, Sable	4¾@5
Round and Square, Charcoal	6@6¾
Cast Steel	18@22
Spring Steel	9 @9¼

KEROSENE—The market continues firm and active with sales at 47½@50c including packages.

LEATHER—The market is firm with a fair enquiry. We quote:

Harness oak ℔ ℔	33@40c	French Calf	1.30@1.40
do hemlock	30@33c	Fr. Kip h'vy	[illegible]
Collar ℔ foot	18@20c	to light	1.05@1.15
Upper	25c	Spanish Sole	[illegible]
Bridle ℔ ℔	32c	hemlock	28@30c
Line	34@35c	Good damgd	25@28c
Domes. Calf	80@90c	Slaught'r'd's oak	36@38c
Domes. Kip	60@65c	do hemlock	32@33c

NAILS—Market firm. On lots of 100 kegs and over a discount of 12½c per keg is allowed. We quote:

[illegible]

NAVAL STORES AND OILS—Spirits of Turpentine are in light supply and almost nominal. Tar quiet. Rosin dull. Oakum dull. Manilla rope firm at an advance of 1½@2c. There is no more doing in Lard Oil but there is no material change in quotations. Linseed Oil is firmly held at an advance of 5c. We quote:

Spirits turpentine	3.00@3.25	Manilla Rope	16½@17
Tar	17.00	Tar'd hemp Rope	17@18
Pitch	20.00	Oils—	
Rosin	22.00	No 1 Lard oil	85@90c
Oakum	5.50@14.00	Whale Oil	1.00@1.10
		Linseed	1.40

POWDER AND SHOT—We note no change in the market. Quotations are:

Shot bags of 25 ℔s	$2.50@2.60
Buck shot of 25 ℔s	2.75@2.85
Lead	[illegible]
FFF Powder ℔ keg	5¾@6½c
Blasting Powder, ℔ keg	5.25@5.50

SALTPETRE—Market firm. We continue to quote:

Commercial	13½
Good	[illegible]
Strictly pure	24

SALT—The market for Domestic Fine is steady and firm at $2.25, but Coarse and Ground Solar is dull, and it is offered at $2.00, without buyers. Foreign salt is neglected and rather dull. We quote:

Domestic—Fine	[illegible]
" Coarse	2.00
" Ground Solar	2.00
" Dairy, with sacks	3.00
" " without sacks	2.50
Foreign—G. A. ℔ sack of 210 ℔s	1.75@1.80
" Turk's Island, ℔ 140 ℔s	1.60@1.65

SEEDS—TIMOTHY—Demand good and market firm at $2.00. CLOVER—Scarce and in demand at $5.75@6.00—some choice lots selling as high as $6.00. FLAX—In active demand for shipment, at $2.05@2.15.

TO-DAY—The sales were—350 bags, and 400 bu prime Timothy at $2.00; 10 bushels Clover at $5.50.

TALLOW—The supply is light and the market closes firm at 9¾@10c. Country lots are selling at 9c@9½c.

WOOD—Steady at previous quotations. We give the retail price in the yards:

Maple	$7.00
Beech	6.00
Hickory	7.50

WOODEN WARE—The market is very firm and prices have an upward tendency. Washboards have advanced 25c per doz. We give quotations as follows:

Churns No. 1	13.00	Do clothes	7.00@8.00
do No. 2	11.00	Pails, 2 hoop, ℔ doz	[illegible]
do No. 3	10.00	do 3 hoop	2.62½@2.75
do No. 4	9.00	Tubs, nests of 3	3.62½@3.87½
Brooms, ℔ doz	1.75@3.00	do No. 1 ℔ doz	10.00@10.25
Washboards ℔ doz	2.00@2.75	do No. 2	8.75@9.25
Market Baskets willow	4.00@4.50	do No. 3	7.75@8.25

WINES AND LIQUORS—We quote:

BRANDY—		Sherry	75@3.50
Otard	5.50@7.00	Claret	75
Seignette	4.50	Burgundy	[illegible]
Rochelle	4.75	Port	75@3.50
Martell	5.50@7.00	Port Juice	2.50
Hennessy	4.50@7.00	ALE AND PORTER—	
New York	50@60c	Allsopp's E. I. Pale Ale, pts	2.00
GIN—		Muir's Scth	2.25
Swan	1.50	Campbell's	2.25
Schiedam	1.50@1.75	Younger's Alloa	2.50
Domestic	50@60c	Barclay's London Porter, qts	2.50
WHISKEY—		do pts	2.00
Corn	40	Bass' do	2.25
Irish Imp'td	3.50	Hibbarts do 2	90
do domestic	[illegible]	Chicago Bottled Ale, qts	1.75
Scotch impd	3.50	do pts	1.37½
do domestic	[illegible]	do Porter, qts	1.75
RUM—		do pts	1.37½
St. Croix domestic	60		
do imported	1.25@1.50		
N. England	60@1.00		
WINE—			
Madeira	75@3.50		

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1863.

During the past three days the upward tendency in Domestic Dry Goods has continued, and we have again to note a very material advance in prices. Besides an unusually active demand by jobbers and retailers, the market has been somewhat affected by a brisk speculative inquiry all over the country. The advance of gold to 150@155 has attracted a large amount of outside capital into the market, and wholesale dealers both here and in the East have had to check this as far as was possible by refusing to sell round lots of any particular article. To-day we saw a letter from A. T. Stewart & Co. of New York, to a wholesale house in this city, in which occurs the following passage: "We refuse to sell more than a single bale of sheetings to one firm." This indicates the lowness of the stocks in New York, and the difficulty the large houses there must have in filling their orders.

Prices in New York are advancing daily. According to our latest advices by telegraph, Heavy Sheetings were selling there at 37½c; while here our wholesale merchants are selling the same goods at 36c. Sprague's Prints are selling in New York at 23c; while by our list of quotations given below, they are selling here at 22c. In fact, there is no inducement for country merchants to purchase east of Chicago, but the contrary. The quotations given below, however, are only *to-day's prices*. They may all be higher to-morrow—for as gold and cotton go, so will Dry Goods.

The city wholesale business was never so active as at present. One of our leading houses informs us that there have been more Dry Goods sold here during the past week than even in the busiest week of the fall trade. This, for the season, is most remarkable; but it only shows that merchants all over the country are acting on the opinion that all kinds of seasonable goods must advance to the basis of cotton, which is now selling at 75@76c ℔ ℔.

Woolen goods are also in active speculative demand, and firmer. Kerseys have been withdrawn from the New York market at $1.37½, in consequence of an expected Government demand.

The advance of foreign exchange to 167 has rendered the market for all kinds of Foreign Goods firm, and the tendency is upwards.

The following are the quotations of Dry Goods for to-day in this market:

[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the N. Y. Dry Goods Reporter, 24th.]

The domestic dry goods market continues very active and excited, with advancing prices. The chief activity centres on cotton goods, on account of the lightness of stocks and high cost of production. Cotton goods are every day becoming scarcer and scarcer, and as the demand comes nearer and nearer to the end of the supplies the excitement is great, and higher and higher prices are paid. [illegible]

There has been an increasing interest in regard to the subject of cash terms, cash on delivery, which we considered in an editorial last week. The danger of selling on credit is becoming more and more apparent, and the difficulty is increasing of selling notes in Wall street, owing to the perception by the brokers of the liability on their part in taking notes payable in paper, which may be depreciated 10@20 per cent. during the next four months. The six month commission houses are shortening their terms to four months, and there is a general tendency towards cash-on-delivery terms, both with domestic and foreign houses.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—Standard heavy sheetings sold largely at 35c on Monday, and were advanced to 37½c on Tuesday, at which price they remain with first hands this evening. Since the advance to 37½c, second hands have been selling freely at 35c, but to-day ask 38c. Medium sheetings are 35½c with regular holders. Heavy shirtings are advanced to 30c, light 28c. Stocks of heavy sheetings are so low that we have been able to ascertain the quantity remaining in the market. Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co. have 500 bales in New York and Boston together; J. W. Paige & Co., 125. Of speculative lots lying around in other hands than jobbers, there are enough to carry the amount up to 1,000 bales, while in the hands of jobbers, in both markets, are about 3,000 bales. As the demand increases on the 1,000 bales left in the package market, prices must be expected to go exorbitantly high. The talk is 50c. We have no doubt but that they will reach 45c, and that other goods will be proportionately high. The out-of-town trade is yet to be supplied.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—The market continues very active and excited. Low and medium priced goods are so closely sold out, and are so greatly advanced, that attention has been attracted to fine grades which heretofore were neglected. The movement in fine 4-4 goods has been very large this week, and prices are advanced, so that hardly any 4-4 goods can now be found under 30c, while the finest grades are 33@35c. The lowest price on 3-4 is 16c, and on 7-8, 20@23c. Boott S's and O's, and Everett A's, are sold out, and none are making. The tendency of the market is still strongly upwards.

DRILLS.—Sales have been freely made at 32½c, at which the market closes this evening. Blue drills are very scarce, but are not much wanted.

COTTON FLANNELS.—Amoskeag are advanced 5c per yard, A being 36½.

STRIPES, TICKS AND DENIMS.—York remain unchanged, 47½c net cash, for ticks and denims, 37½c for stripes. Shetucket stripes are 28c, but are about out of first hands, and we believe no more are making. Albany denims are 25@26c. Jewett City stripes, ticks and denims are 30@31c. Falls denims are 25c; Falls A., 28c; Oxford 37½c; Mt. Vernon 40c.

ALBANY CHECKS.—Potomacs are 13c, net; Whittenton 27c.

COTTONADES.—The demand continues active, and prices are advancing. York Co.'s goods are 45@50c, net; Ripka's 40@55c. Mr. Garner, of the firm of Garner & Co., bought 500 cases some time ago, and mark the prices up 100 per cent., and said when they reached that price he would sell them. The market came up to this limit this week, when he sold half of them, and advanced the price 5c per yard before he would sell the remainder.

PRINTS.—The market is less active this week, but prices of most makes are 1c higher. Spragues are now 23c, 4 mos., straight, without any discount; Dunnell's and Allen's 23c; American 21½@22c net; Constitutional 19½c, 3¾ per cent, off for cash.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET

For the Week Ending Jan. 27, 1863.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 27, 1863.

The Lumber market, though less active and excited than some other branches of business, is nevertheless considerably affected by the recent advance in gold, and we have to note an improvement in prices of about $1.00 per thousand feet all round. Common Boards and fencing are held almost universally at $14.00; and although the sales are light, dealers do not show much disposition to sell below that figure.

The news from the lumber regions is rather discouraging for the usual supply of logs. There has been no snow till very recently, and even that is insufficient—the fall having been very light in many places. This causes holders of lumber to be firmer in their views than they otherwise would.

Shingles are quiet, and without any material change in prices. It is rather a slow matter to sell the best A shaved at $3.50; but there is but little demand and no special effort is being made by holders to press their stocks to sale.

Lath are selling at $1.75@2.00 per 1,000 pieces, according to quality.

The following are the closing quotations:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$22.00@25.00
Second Clear	20.00@22.00
Third Clear	17.00@19.00
Stock Boards	16.00@18.00
Fox or Select Boards	17.00@18.00
Common Boards	14.00
Cull Boards	11.00@13.00
Fencing	14.00
First Clear Flooring, rough	24.00@25.00
Second Clear do do	20.00
Common do do	18.00
Siding Clear, dressed	15.00
Common do	13.00@14.00
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	3.50@3.75
do do No. 1	2.50
Sawed Shingles, A	3.00@3.25
do do No. 1	2.00
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	1.75@2.00
Posts ℔ 100	10.00@12.00
Pickets	12.00

CHICAGO GROCERY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1863.

The rapid advance in the price of gold during the past week has given a great stimulus to the Grocery market, which has ruled with unusual activity and buoyancy. The "street" speculators and the country trade have bought freely, and those who are so fortunate as to have goods are now holding them very firm, on the basis of gold at 55 premium. SUGARS, both raw and refined, are in active demand, both by the trade and speculators. Several large invoices have been purchased on St. Louis account, and the market closes very firm at an advance of ¼c. Sales of some 250 hhds all grades transpired yesterday and to-day, at prices within the range of our quotations. The stock in the city at present is very light. COFFEES are in active demand both by the trade and on Government account. To-day Coffees are selling in New York at our quotations, but the current prices here show no decided improvement, although it is generally believed they will go much higher. The sales for the week included some 1,000 bags within the range. The stock here is very much reduced. MOLASSES are in fair demand, but our quotations show no decided improvement. Sorghum is coming in slowly, and sales of choice crude have been made during the past few days at 40c. SPICES are very firmly held, and we note an advance of 2@3½c on Cloves. TEAS have also participated in the general movement, and are quoted at an advance of 5c on all grades—the finer qualities being held for higher figures. In TOBACCOS there is a fair business doing, but we quote no material change in the market. SOAPS and STARCH firm and unchanged. We give closing quotations as follows:

SUGARS—	
New Orleans prime to choice	11¾@13
Cuba—Fair to choice	11 @13¼
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	11½@13¼
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	15¼@15½
White coffee, A	14½@14¾
Yellow coffee, B	13¾@14
Yellow coffee, C	13½@13¾
MOLASSES—	
Belcher's Sugar House	54@56
N. Y. Sugar House	48@52
N. Y. Syrups	48@55
Golden Syrup	50@60
Sorghum	35@40
Do refined	45@50
COFFEES—	
Rio	31@33¼
O. G. Java	38@40
RICE—	
Patna	8¾@9
Rangoon	8½@8¾
SPICES—	
Cassia	47@ 50
Pepper	23@ 25
Pimento	23@ 25
Cloves	37½@ 40
Nutmegs	95@1.00
TEAS—	
GREEN—Fine Young Hyson	85@1.40
" Gunpowder	95@1.40
BLACK—Fine Souchongs	60@1.20
" Oolongs	65@1.20
TOBACCOS—	
Missouri and Kentucky 5s	40@75
" " 8s	40@75
" " 10s	40@75
" " ½ ℔	40@75
" " 1 ℔	40@75
Natural Leaf Twist, 1 ℔	80@1.00
SOAPS—	
Babbitt's	8¼@8½
Oakley's German Erasive	7¾@8
New York Chemical	7¾@7⅞
Austrian	7¾@7⅞
Emory's Erasive	7¾@7⅞
Common Bar	6 @6½
Extra	7 @7½
STARCH—	
Kingsford's pure	7¾@8
Silver Gloss	8¾@9
Pudding	8¾@9
Ottawa pure	7¾@7⅞
Ottawa corn	7¾@8
SALERATUS—	
Babbitt's best	8¾@9
Babbitt's pure	8¾@9¼
Deland's Chemical	8 @8½
Deland's Healthy	7½@7¾
CANDLES—	
Ex-Summer pressed	11½@12
Stearine	17 @19
Star No. 1	17 @18
Star No. 2	17 @18

CHICAGO DRUG MARKET.

TUESDAY, EVENING, January 27, 1863.

Drugs of all descriptions are in active demand and the market closes firm. Opium, owing to the advance in gold, is held at an advance of 50@75c. Quinine shows an improvement of 10@15c. Other staples firm and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Market steady. We note the following sales:

Hastings sold Miller & Co. 17 head, averaging 1,313 ℔s at $3.32½.

Adams sold Miller & Co. 19 head, averaging 1,204 ℔s, at $3.20.

Hickley sold Miller & Co. 50 head, averaging 1,163 ℔s, at $3.20.

Faulk sold Miller & Co. 19 head, averaging 1,143 ℔s, at $3.20.

[illegible]

James Pollock sold P. & T. Meehan 87 hogs, from Griggsville, Pike county, averaging 340 ℔s, at $4.25, at Sherman's Yard.

Allen sold at same yards 223 hogs, from same place, averaging 228 ℔s, at $4.00.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of Flour, Wheat and Corn, in store in this city yesterday, compared with that in store at the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 26, 1863.	Jan. 27, 1862.
Flour	43,571	28,163
Wheat	1,774,607	2,383,163
Corn	1,341,097	1,922,777

Cincinnati Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27, 1863.

HOGS—Receipts here during two weeks foot up 21,000, making a total for the season of 584,000. The weather is favorable, but packers have nearly all withdrawn. Prices have advanced 25c. Light and heavy Hogs are quoted from $5.00@5.25.

HOG PRODUCTS—In good demand—3,000,000 ℔s sides sold yesterday and to-day at 5¾@5½c for rib, and 6⅛@7c for clear.

LARD—In better feeling, and 9¼c was offered and refused. Sales of 200 tierces plain hams, canvased, at 8¼c.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Steamer Saxonia.] [By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14, 1863.

Sales of cotton for two days, 1,000 bales to speculators and operators. Market opened irregular and dull, but the Etna's advices caused more buoyancy.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady. Corn firmer; advanced 6d@9d. Pork dull. Bacon declining.

Consols 92¾. American stocks advanced; U. S. 6s advanced ½; Erie 1; Illinois Central 1.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—COTTON—Active and decidedly higher, with an advance of 1@1½c ℔ ℔. Sales, 3,000 bales at 77½@78c.

FLOUR—Market opened excited and 10@15c higher, at $7.50@7.90 for extra state; $7.35@7.50 for choice do; $7.30@7.65 for common to medium extra western; $7.50@7.90 for common to good shipping brands of extra round hoop Ohio; $7.70@8.10 for trade brands—market closing quiet and scarcely so firm.

WHISKY—More active and decidedly firmer at 46@48c.

GRAIN—Wheat opened excited and 1@2c higher, and closing quiet, with buyers generally refusing to operate at the advance. Sales of Chicago spring at $1.47@1.53; Milwaukee club at $1.53@1.59; Illinois winter red at $1.58@1.62; amber state at $1.60, and 14,000 bu fair to extra choice white western at $1.78@2.00. Corn opened excited and 1@2c higher and closed dull, with no buyers at outside quotations. Sales at 90@91c for good to strictly prime shipping mixed western. Oats a shade firmer, with sales at 67@71c for Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Coffee ¼c better; Java 34½c. Sugar very firm; New Orleans 11@13½c. Molasses firmer; old crop New Orleans 46@50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer and in good demand at $14.75@14.87½ for old mess; $11.50@13.50 for old and new prime; $15.75@16.50 for new prime mess, including 2,000 brls new mess for May and June, at $16.0 @16.25, and 500 brls new prime mess, same delivery, at $15.00. Beef unchanged at $7.00@9.00 for city mess; $5.00@6.00 for country prime; $11.50@12.50 for repacked mess; $12.00@14.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and unchanged. Beef hams firmer; choice western $16.50. Cutmeats steady and more steady. Sales of 50@65½c for shoulders, and [illegible] Bacon sides more and firmer at 7½c for western Cumberland; 7¾c for western long ribbed; 6⅜@6⅝c for short ribbed; 8⅝@8⅞c for western long clear; 9@9½c for short clear; 8@8⅜c for city do. 7⅝c for western long cut hams—including 350 boxes short ribbed western for March, at 8¼c. Lard firmer and decidedly more active at 10¼@10⅜c—including 1,000 brls kettle-rendered for February, at 10⅜c; 400 brls, to arrive, at 10 11-16, and 10⅝c for No 1.

New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan 27, 1863.

The current prices for the week at all the yards are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—1st quality, ℔ 100 ℔s, $9.50@10.50; ordinary $9.00@9.50; common $7.00@8.50; inferior $6.00@7.00.

COWS AND CALVES—1st quality $40.00@50.00; ordinary $35.00@40.00; common $30.00@35.00; inferior $20.00@25.00.

VEAL CALVES—1st quality ℔ ℔ 5¾@6c; ordinary 5½@5¾c; common 4@5c; inferior 4@5c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Per head, extra, $6.50@7.50; prime $5.50@6.50; ordinary 5.00@6.00; common $4.00@5.00; inferior $3.00@4.00.

SWINE—Corn fed ℔ ℔ 5⅛@5¼c; poor 5@5⅛c; still fed 4¾@5c.

RECEIPTS—Beeves, 4,887; cows, 155; veal calves, 700; sheep and lambs, 4,600; swine, not given.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Auction Sales.

HORNE & GIBBONS, [illegible]

THURSDAY JAN. 29th, [illegible]

Will sell without reserve for cash,

Dry-Goods, Hardware, Boots, Assorted Groceries,

ALSO AT 11 O'CLOCK,

One Good One-Horse Wagon.

HORNE & GIBBONS.

ja28-x685-2t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]

FURNITURE MIRRORS, &c., AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, JAN. 30, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, A.M.

We will sell at our Salesrooms, [illegible] SOFAS, MAHOGANY and WALNUT [illegible] ROSEWOOD FRAME MIRRORS. [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE

—OF—

Condemned and Captured

HORSES,

On Wednesday Morning, Jan. [illegible]

At Morgan's St. Louis Stock Yards, [illegible]

FIFTH STREET, CORNER OF CASS, ST. LOUIS,

At 10 A. M., will be sold

960 Condemned and Captured Horses

275 Condemned and Captured Mules

300 Brood Mares, many with foal.

The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole are disposed of.

Terms—U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

By order of EDWARD WURMSER, Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster.

[illegible]

R. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

[illegible]

300,000 feet Common Pine Lumber

400 Six Light Windows,

2 Cooking Stoves.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms of sale,

CASH IN LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

CHARLES C. POMEROY, Capt. [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALE.—[illegible] and important sale of condemned and captured

Horses, Cattle, Mules, Jacks, JENNETTS, AND 100 Sets of Harness.

[illegible]

Terms—Cash, in Treasury Notes.

By order LIEUT. ALONZO [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; [illegible]

The management takes pleasure in announcing the engagement with the unrivalled artiste

EMMA WALLER,

Who, as a delineator of the [illegible] Drama, has been acknowledged by the [illegible] country as one of the

GREATEST TRAGIC ACTRESSES OF THE AGE.

She will be ably supported by the distinguished

MR. WALLER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible] presented Shakspeare's Tragedy of

OTHELLO.

Iago [illegible]

Othello [illegible]

GRAND DANCE [illegible]

To conclude with the Farce of

A SOUTHERNER JUST ARRIVED.

☞ In preparation an entire new [illegible] expressly for Emma Waller, entitled [illegible] TELLER.

ARLINGTON, LEON & [illegible] NIKERS' OPERA HOUSE, Randolph Street, Between [illegible] and Matteson House.

Houses crowded, Performances [illegible]

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, [illegible] Anthony Snow, Under the [illegible] The Awkward [illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.

DR. A. PAIGE

Will Lecture at Metropolitan Hall, [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND [illegible] DAY EVENINGS,

And THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, [illegible]

"ELECTRICITY"

As connected with the Causes and Cure of [illegible]

☞ Seats free.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and [illegible]

[illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY.

214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and [illegible]

[illegible]

FRENCH CLASS.

A. FAVARGER

[illegible]

MECHANICS' SAVINGS [illegible]

Bank of Savings, Deposit, [illegible]

[illegible]

E. I. TINKHAM & CO.

[illegible] THIRTY DOLLARS [illegible]

By WM. R. SANFORD, [illegible]

NOTICE.—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The House "kept watch and ward" last night, or were in session up to [illegible] with a prospect of remaining until [illegible] ing, the dead lock being on the question of receiving negro soldiers, a filibustering minority holding the majority in check.

The news from the various seats of war is unimportant and comparatively meagre. A severe storm is progressing in Virginia and the winter campaign on the Rappahannock is over for the present.

In the Senate, yesterday, a move was made to punish Saulsbury of Delaware, by a deserved expulsion. It should [illegible]

In Philadelphia, Gen. Schenck has brought a Copperhead newspaper to grief, establishing it as unsafe to express unqualified admiration for Jeff. Davis. Out West we have come to believe that no human [illegible] can as well show the people the full depth of the iniquity and meanness of the Copperheads as a Copperhead journal in full blast. The Jeff. Davis organ in this city has thus converted multitudes of Democrats into good Union men by the terrible warning of its infamous example.

The news from the Gulf is not of the rosiest description. The Oviedo has got away from Mobile. The rebels are strongly fortifying Galveston.

Vallandigham is out before the people of Ohio as a Gubernatorial candidate. We are glad to see a clear sharp test offered of Buckeye loyalty. We have only one fear in the premises. Not that Vallandigham will be elected but that the Democrats will not allow him to run.

NOBLE BURNSIDE.

The true romance of this war will contain no purer picture of chivalry than that which shines in the knightly act of Gen. Burnside, bending before his Commander-in-Chief to request that he may still be employed in his country's service, or resign his sword and military emoluments. He will not remain on the retired list upon pay. What a lofty rebuke to the full-fledged tinselled chieftains best pleased to draw their stipends, far from the field, and to lay their lace and buttons in civic circles not always loyal. The country will appreciate the true nobleness of Burnside.

TRY IT ON.

The Copperheads at Springfield have rushed their pet measure through the lower House, establishing a Military Board, explicitly taking away from the Governor the control of the military forces of the State. Gov. Yates and several thousand other good and loyal citizens of Illinois have at their elbow the State Constitution wherein the following section is to be found under Article IV defining the powers and prerogatives of the Executive Department:

SEC. 11. He shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the Militia, except when they are called into the service of the United States.

It is one thing for men like little Fuller and his fellow Copperheads, big and little, to vote the power away from Gov. Yates, and quite another thing to *take it away*. [illegible] are walking upon ground set thick with loyal bayonets. Suppose the act already passed. Let us see them try it on. Who will bell the cat?

ON TO RICHMOND.

We do not refer to the cry at which the friends of the Anaconda used to profess, but to the new watchword proceeding from an entirely different class of people than those who through long months of inaction on the Potomac were blamed for disturbing the peaceful dreams of the peaceful commander. Another party has taken up the cry of on to Richmond, and the cry has become a croak. What sort of a visit they propose an illustrated weekly before us has capitally set forth.

A wide poster with the name "Jeff. Davis" just above the bell-pull. In the portal a fat black hand on either lintel, looms a pampered and gorgeous darkey, who looks out and down upon a party of five freshly arrived strangers. The portliness of John Van Buren, carpet-bag in hand, confronts the portly minion. Brooks of the New York *Express*, carrying his own baggage, stands a little to one side. Behind come two of Fernandy's choicest roughs with a large offering of liquors and cigars. Vallandigham brings up the rear. The whole is the arrival of the new "On to Richmond" party. John is evidently the spokesman, and the darkey has his cue, for the legend is as follows:

Copperhead Spokesman.—"Be so kind as to announce to President Davis that a few of his Northern Friends wish to see him."

Pompey.—"De President desire me to say dat you are mistaken, Gemmen. He haven't got no friends at de Norf; and when he wants any, he won't choose 'em among de *Peace Sneaks*." (*Recent Copperheads considerably shocked* [illegible] *Davis' Message.*)

There are many true words spoken in jest, and this picture is a page of solid argument. These Peace men know that they have nothing to offer Jeff. Davis. They know that separation is all the terms that will be listened to. They know a party which shall arrive in Richmond to buy back on any terms the Union as it was, would be spurned from the threshold. For such a mission a delegation headed by Fernando Wood and Gov. Seymour, flanked by Vallandigham and Sunset Cox, and tailed by Colorado Jewett and Dick Merrick would come to sudden grief and dismissal. They would be scarcely more safe, and certainly no more successful than a delegation of outspoken Abolitionists, and war [illegible]. There is no market at Richmond for such a commodity as the Copperheads are loudly hawking in Northern Legislatures. Even the Jeff. Davis organ in this city is forced to admit that the tone of Jeff. Davis' message, and the whole argument of the speeches of leading rebels is unalterably against reunion on any terms. Knowing this, as these fellows do, it is time for honest and loyal men, especially of the Northwest, to inquire what this [illegible] of peace means. In other words, looking again at the picture above referred to, the question arises what have these fellows at Jeff. Davis' threshold got in their carpet bags?

Let the country wake up to the fact that the real terms of Northern doughfacism are a surrender of the Union—an abandonment of the Government. Their actions [illegible] what they dare not put into words: "We shall go to them, but they will not return to us." They intend to knock at the door for admission into the slaveholders' Confederacy. They know and are willing to meet the terms on which the dealers at Richmond will consent to [illegible]. But the North is not ready, and Northern traitors who are plotting to compass it, are digging their own literal graves. The only true national motto the country must borrow from Massachusetts—a legend whose meaning has been stored up for this age of ours—"*Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*"—seeking peace by the Sword, quiet under Liberty.

[illegible]

The two rebel Captains of [illegible] who were recently taken at [illegible] in disguise of private citizens, are to be executed as spies, the case having been